

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Mostly sunny. Temp. 70-84 (58-72). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 61-65 (47-53). LONDON: Sunny. Temp. 72-84 (52-62). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 72-84 (52-62). CHANNEL: Breeze. 20-25. Sunny. Temp. 75-80 (54-60). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 70-85 (51-63). Yesterday's temp. 70-85 (51-63). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

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## No Explanation; Mao Was to Appear

# Peking Bars National Day Parade

By John Burns  
© The Globe and Mail Toronto.  
PEKING, Sept. 21.—In one of the most startling developments in years, the Chinese have canceled the parade which traditionally highlights their National Day celebrations on Oct. 1.

No explanation has been given for the cancellation, which comes after weeks of preparation that had indicated that the parade was to be one of the most impressive since the Communists took power.

For years, the parade has been the climactic moment in the Chinese year, with as many as a million persons marching past the reviewing stand high atop the twin-roofed gate that dominates Tien An Men Square.

The central figure has always been Chairman Mao Tse-tung, whose appearance on the reviewing stand provides the public with one of only two occasions it has to see him every year. The other occasion is May Day, when the chairman attends the annual fireworks display in the square.

Chairman Mao, 77, was last seen in public at this year's May Day parade, although the Chinese press has carried photographs of him greeting a number of foreign leaders since then. The last such photograph appeared early last month, when Chairman Mao was seen in a group with Premier Zhou Enlai.

Through no public announcement of the cancellation has yet been made, it must be common knowledge, at least among the hundreds of thousands who had been involved in daily rehearsals for the last six or seven weeks. Word of the cancellation reached me almost casually, when I called the Foreign Ministry to request tickets for the parade.

"I am sorry, there will be no parade this year," an official replied. When asked for an explanation, the official demurred, saying that the cancellation would be explained in due time.

Other sources said that National Day celebrations this year will be a purely local affair, with meetings and performances of various kinds in localities around the capital. Presumably, the pattern will be repeated around the country.

It is normal for the parade through Tien An Men Square to be complemented by performances of a local nature. Many millions poured into parks and stadiums around the country to watch acrobatics, athletic performances, revolutionary operas and ballets.

**Spectacular Affair**  
The parade, lasting about two hours, is carried on national television. It is a spectacular affair, with wave after wave of marchers tramping down the broad Boulevard of Eternal Peace, bearing banners and huge bouquets of paper flowers.

It is a moment of immense national pride, a showcase in which to demonstrate the intense support of the people for Communism and the republic it founded. It is considered such an important event on the calendar that it was not even canceled during the cultural revolution.

This year, preparations for the parade began even earlier than usual and were carried forward with special intensity until the middle of last week, when they suddenly ceased.

Day after day, thousands of teen-agers had been marching back and forth across the square, practicing their routines to the beat of orders from a parade marshal. Workers had been at it around the clock, repainting the gate and the numerous slogans which surround the square.

Late at night, half-finished floats could be seen cruising across the square in an eerie preview of the day. Similar practices had dozens of trucks moving down the boulevard in well-rehearsed formation. Even the lines marking the marchers' route across the square had been repainted.

After all the preparation, at a cost of millions of man-hours, the sudden cancellation will inevitably lead to all kinds of speculation. At this point, the only thing that can be said with any assurance is that something fairly important must have happened to cause the authorities to derail the principal event of the year.



Mao Tse-tung

## Speculation Centers on Death Or Serious Illness of Mao, 77

PARIS, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—The reported cancellation of the traditional Oct. 1 parade in Peking led today to worldwide speculation on the possible death or illness of 77-year-old Mao Tse-tung. There was no official information from Peking or in any world capital to support the speculation.

The Communist party chairman usually reviews the National Day parade, and because of China's recent diplomatic moves in the West, it had been thought that more than usual attention would be focused on this year's event.

French radio reports speculated that Chairman Mao might have died or might be gravely ill following a heart attack. They cited a current visit to Peking by Dr. Paul Dudley White, the American heart surgeon.

Dr. White and another heart specialist arrived in Peking two days after the cancellation.

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FLAG RAISER—Lone worker outside the United Nations headquarters in New York, adjusting flag for the opening of yesterday's 26th General Assembly session.

Still Set for This Week

## U.S. Delays Plan to Submit Two-China Resolution at UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 21 (AP).—The United States delayed today the submission of its two-China resolution at the opening of the 26th General Assembly, but said "confidence is overflowing" that it will win approval.

A U.S. spokesman reported that the resolution may be submitted tomorrow or Thursday, "definitely this week."

The spokesman said the fact that Japan has not yet announced whether it will co-sponsor the resolution was an element in the delay, but it was not the major reason. He noted that about a dozen countries have agreed to co-sponsor the resolution, but that they themselves will announce it.

Soon after this announcement, the retiring president of the General Assembly opened the session by hailing recent steps to improve relations between the United States and China.

Ambassador Edward Hambro of Norway, who presided over the 1970 session, declared that these steps will undoubtedly have considerable significance also for the United Nations, and may eventually lead to increased possibilities for the organization to perform its functions under this charter.

Outside the building today, more than 5,000 Chinese-Americans demonstrated in support of Nationalist China's continued membership in the world body. They carried banners reading "Keep Mao Out of the UN" and "Stop Mao, Save the UN."

As the Assembly session opened, UN security guards searched the third floor of the Secretariat building after a report that 36 sticks of dynamite had been planted there. No dynamite or other incendiary device was found.

In another development, Bhutan, formerly a protectorate of India, and Bahrain and Qatar, former British Middle East protectorates, were admitted as members of the UN today, bringing the world body's strength to 120 states.

Two other Middle Eastern countries, Oman and the Union of the Comoros, were also admitted as members of the UN today.

That campaign, carried out by West Pakistani troops, has taken an immeasurable toll of East Bengal lives and has sent millions of refugees streaming into India.

principle of maximum autonomy for East Bengal.

## U.S. Unleashes Heavy Raids on North Vietnam

SAIGON, Sept. 21 (NYT).—U.S. jet bombers struck inside North Vietnam today in an eight-hour raid against Communist positions. The U.S. Command in Saigon said that 200 plane-loads of bombs were dropped between first light to just after noon in an area extending 35 miles north from the Demilitarized Zone—North Vietnam's southern boundary.

The command explained that the raids, the heaviest since more than 250 planes went north on March 21-22, were "in response to recent increased evidence of North Vietnamese anti-aircraft and missile activity" against unarmed U.S. reconnaissance planes and American fighter-bombers on their way from carriers at sea to bomb the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

No bomb damage reports were given out today by the command. Thai Bases Used

All of the planes returned safely, a spokesman said. He would not say how many planes were involved in the raid, but counting photo reconnaissance craft, they could have numbered about 100. Military sources said the planes flew from bases in South Vietnam and in Thailand.

The targets were described as "military targets," which could embrace both the anti-aircraft and missile sites that menaced the American planes, as well as North Vietnamese Army supply and troop concentrations in the area.

In the raids last March, the U.S. Command subsequently acknowledged, such targets were hit along with the anti-aircraft sites.

The command has for some time been reporting enemy build-ups north of the DMZ. Communist troops crossing the buffer zone along with long-range rockets fired from the North have put heavy pressure on government troops in South Vietnam's northernmost province during the last four months.

The U.S. Command's tactical air strategists have detected an increase in the number of firings on American planes over North Vietnam and Laos in recent months.

U Minh Forest Battle  
SAIGON, Sept. 21 (AP).—The South Vietnamese Command claimed today that government forces backed by U.S. helicopter gunships and a Seventh Fleet destroyer killed 568 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops in the U Minh Forest.

The official Defense Department papers on the Vietnam war were delivered to Congress today. Unless unexpected complications develop, the government publication would thus be available in a low-cost edition almost a month earlier than an edition now scheduled for release by Beacon Press in Boston on Oct. 17.

Beacon has announced that its edition, provided by Sen. Mike Gravel, D. Alaska, includes 95 percent of the narrative in the Pentagon Papers and 25 percent of the official documents that accompanied it. Sen. Gravel has refused to name the source of his

papers, which he originally read into the record of a special mid-night subcommittee meeting on June 29.

News of the Pentagon edition of its own papers was communicated to Beacon yesterday, the sources said, when J. Fred Buzhardt, general counsel to Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, canceled a meeting between three "experts" from his office and officers of the publishing firm.

The meeting, had been scheduled last Friday, when two other representatives of Mr. Buzhardt made an unannounced visit to Beacon's offices in Boston in an effort to discuss the contents of their four-volume edition.

Sources indicated, however, that the publishing firm would review its plans, in consultation with the Alaska senator, as soon as more information is available on the scope of the Pentagon edition and the distribution planned by the Government Printing Office.

Copy Kept Secret  
The Pentagon meeting with Beacon officials was canceled in a telephone call yesterday—only 15 minutes before the meeting was scheduled to begin—from Mr. Buzhardt to attorneys for the publishing firm. Mr. Buzhardt told Beacon that the meeting would be useless, since Beacon refused to show the Pentagon representatives a copy of what it is planning to publish.

There was no indication how much the government had deleted from the original Pentagon Papers, formally titled "History of U.S. Decision-Making on Vietnam Policy," in preparing the new, authorized version.

Beacon reportedly fears, however, that sales of its own four-volume book will be seriously damaged if the government succeeds in establishing its own edition as the "official" one.

## Windows of U.S. Consulate Broken

## Four Gunmen Bomb Police Barracks in Belfast

BELFAST, Sept. 21 (UPI).—An explosion today outside the downtown Queen Street police barracks shattered windows of the U.S. consulate and of nearby businesses and shops, the British Army said.

Ambulances rushed to the police barracks, the target of a similar attack two weeks ago. An army spokesman said the only casualty had been a policeman on duty at the entrance, who was treated for shock.

The bomb was planted by four men who drove up in a car, raked the police station and barracks with machine-gun fire and sped away still spraying bullets, the spokesman said.

Earlier, youths stoned opposition members of Northern Ireland's Parliament, gunmen fired on the police and army patrols and the death toll in the province's two years of religious strife rose to 108. The latest victim was James Finlay, a civilian, who succumbed to injuries received in an explosion in a Belfast home last week.

Troops who discovered an arms cache in a garage in a Roman Catholic district of Belfast came under fire as they left with a shotgun, six pistols, nail bombs and gas cartridges, the army said. None of the soldiers was hit.

In the attack on politicians, gangs of Protestant youths stoned four Social Democratic and Labor party members of the Northern Ireland Parliament when they twice tried to hold a news conference after a fact-finding visit to the Long Kesh internment camp. British authorities are holding 219 suspected members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army in the camp.

Elsewhere in Belfast, snipers wounded two Scout Guards in the Roman Catholic Falls Road area and gunmen opened fire on a police car in the Markets area, wounding a policeman, the army said.

**Summit Meeting Rumored as Talks End in Salisbury**  
SALISBURY, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—The latest series of talks between Britain and Rhodesia ended today amid mounting speculation here that the two sides were preparing a top-level meeting.

But Lord Goodman, Britain's chief negotiator here, told reporters that "it would be wrong to assume that there are any dramatic moves imminent."

He told newsmen after the final three-hour session: "I've completed the task I've come to do."

The violence occurred a day before the British Parliament debated the Irish Republic, a build-up of the Ulster Defense Regiment and police reserves and measures to break a civil disobedience campaign by some Roman Catholics.

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## Jordan, Guerrilla Delegates Meet to Discuss Differences

BEIRUT, Sept. 21 (UPI)—Delegates of the Jordanian guerrilla movement met in the Jordanian Red Sea port of Aqaba today to discuss their differences, a guerrilla spokesman said tonight.

The 90-minute session was the first time the two delegations had met face to face, although they arrived in Aqaba a week ago.

The Egyptian and Saudi Arabian mediators, Hassan Sabry el-Kholi and Omar Sakaf, were present at the talks, the spokesman said.

The guerrillas at first refused to sit down with the Jordanians, demanding a prior declaration from them of commitment to earlier peace agreements. The two delegations had been conducting indirect talks through the two mediators for the last six days.

The spokesman said the guerrilla delegation, led by Khaled el-Hassan, a member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, demanded at today's conference:

- A declaration of commitment to the Cairo and Amman agreements, which ended last year's civil war in Jordan.
- A timetable to put those two agreements into effect.

The spokesman said the guerrillas also submitted a paper suggesting ways of implementing those agreements.

The two pacts, which were signed in September and October last year, banned the presence of guerrillas in Jordanian towns and villages, but gave them bases in uninhabited areas of North-Jordan.

The spokesman said the Jordanian delegation, led by Riad el-Muflih, suggested that a joint subcommittee be set up to study the implementation of the agreements.

Last July, the Jordanian Army attacked the guerrilla bases in northern Jordan and virtually finished off the guerrilla presence in the country.

## U.S. Mounts Heavy Raids On N. Vietnam

### 100 Planes May Have Struck Above DMZ

(Continued from Page 1)

A week of fighting in the U Minh Forest.

There were no reports of fresh action today.

The command said 83 North Vietnamese were killed yesterday in the running battle to control the forest at the southern end of South Vietnam. It said government losses in two engagements yesterday were one killed and seven wounded.

Spokesmen said U.S. gunships supporting the South Vietnamese accounted for about half of the enemy dead. It is estimated that 4,000 Communist troops are operating in the forest.

This government success was offset by severe losses taken by South Vietnamese troops in a North Vietnamese sepper attack yesterday at Tay Ninh, 55 miles northwest of Saigon. Casualties were not announced.

Elsewhere, North Vietnamese gunners fired five 122-mm rockets into the U.S. Command compound near Pleiku City today in a rare daylight attack. Some buildings were hit with shrapnel and at least one American was killed and several others wounded.



DEVASTATING RAINSTORM—Industrial town of Manresa, near Barcelona, was seriously hit by torrential rainstorms Monday and yesterday. The photo above shows a street covered with big stones and a car smashed against a wall by the floodwaters.

## Senate Votes Draft Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

Nixon, not only in extending the draft and incorporating many of the administration's proposed changes in the law, but in warding off any form of mandatory end-of-war language. A "sense of Congress" declaration in favor of ending the war, but without any deadline, was in the final version.

The measure authorizes the President to abolish undergraduate student deferments, with the proviso that any student who was academically eligible for such a deferment during the 1970-71 school year can complete his four-year college career. Students starting college as freshmen this month will not be eligible for deferments beyond the end of the current academic year.

Also, the bill authorizes the Defense Department to experiment with a \$3,000 combat enlistment bonus to speed the day when the nation can abolish the draft and raise all needed forces from enlistments. The \$2.4 billion pay-allocation increase voted by Congress—the administration had sought only \$1 billion at this time—was another step in this direction.

Congress wants tighter control over the number of men drafted and the use of the armed forces, so that the President would have to obtain permission for any rapid buildup that could be used in foreign military ventures. As a result, the final bill limits the number of men who can be drafted to 130,000 in the year ending next June 30 and 140,000 in the following year, and imposes monthly average manpower limits that will result in a total figure of 24 million men on June 30, 1972, Sen. Stennis said.

The draft bill brought about the longest, and at times the fiercest, Senate debate of the year, with much of the time spent in procedural delays. The debate on the initial bill lasted seven weeks, involved 44 floor amendments, 454 set speeches and dozens of roll-call votes. The bill became the vehicle for disputes over getting out of Indochina and cutting NATO troop levels.

Early in the debate, Sen. Mike Gravel, D-Alaska, and Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., announced that they opposed extension of the draft altogether. Their filibuster was broken June 23 by a 65-to-27 vote.

The end-of-war amendment sponsored by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana became the overriding issue during a month of meetings between House-Senate conferees in July, and it also was the main reason why the Senate wrangled over the conference report after it came back from the August holiday.

After defeating a number of Vietnam pull-out amendments that would have cut off funds for further military activities in Indochina beyond various specified dates, the Senate on June 22 approved a Mansfield amendment declaring it the policy of the United States to withdraw all military forces from Indochina within nine months.

The President opposed this provision as tying his hands and weakening his position in peace negotiations, and as implying a repudiation of his own methods of winding down the war. In conference, the House refused to accept the Mansfield language but compromised on a weaker declaration that it was the sense of Congress that the war be ended "at the earliest practicable date."

## 11 Dead After Storm Batters North Spain for Second Day

BARCELONA, Sept. 21 (Reuters)—Dozens of towns and villages throughout the northeast Catalonia region of Spain were isolated today and vast areas around Barcelona were inundated following storms that killed at least 11 persons in the last 24 hours.

The floods were touched off by torrential rainstorms that started early yesterday and continued during the night, swelling already raging rivers.

One man was struck down and killed by a bolt of lightning in the yard of his home at Figueras, in Gerona Province. Most of the other victims were swept away by turbulent waters or buried in the rubble of collapsing buildings.

About 200 children between the ages of 4 and 8 were evacuated from a nursery school at Sabadell, 20 kilometers north of here, only moments before swirling waters engulfed the building.

The most serious flooding was in a 65-kilometer stretch of the Llobregat River Valley, between the town of Manresa and the river mouth about six kilometers south of Barcelona.

Riverside towns and villages were inundated by floodwaters as deep as three meters in some places. Hundreds of residents sought refuge on the roofs of their homes, waiting to be taken to safety by rescue boats.

Little damage was reported in central Barcelona, Spain's second largest city with a metropolitan population of about 1.7 million. Outlying areas were affected, however.

South of the city, walls around an automobile factory crumbled before the rushing waters of the Llobregat, which also flooded several other industrial sites and covered the main Barcelona-Vallencia highway.

The mountain-top monastery of Montserrat, northwest of the city, reported damage as several walls crumbled and parts of a religious museum were inundated.

Rail services in most of Catalonia were restored today after intermittent interruptions yesterday and during the night.

But throughout the affected area—almost the entire eastern district of Catalonia, a rough, mountainous area veined with rushing rivers—some towns and villages were still cut off today, with no rail, road or telephone links with the outside.

Dead cows, sheep and pigs could be seen floating in the floodwaters.

Yesterday, the storm also swept southern France's Pyrenees area, causing two deaths, destroying homes and crops and cutting highways.

## U.S. Delays 2-China Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

Gulf Emirates, may be admitted before the General Assembly adjourns in late December.

Today's additions brought membership of the Arab group in the UN to 16 nations.

Moscow Backs Peking

MOSCOW, Sept. 21 (NYT)—The Soviet Union affirmed its opposition today to any formula for representation of both Nationalist China and Communist China in the UN.

Commentaries in the controlled press listed the Soviet stand on Chinese membership prominently among key issues that face the new UN session from Moscow's vantage point.

"Of great significance in raising the effectiveness and authority of the United Nations would be achievement of a genuine universality. This would be fostered by the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Chinese People's Republic in the United Nations and the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shekist."

Rogers, Gromyko to Meet

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers has tentatively scheduled discussions with Soviet foreign minister Friday at the UN, including a dinner session with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko at the American mission in New York Mr. Rogers will meet with French officials at a luncheon, also on Friday.

## Britain's Papers Are Shut Down For Fourth Day

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP)—There will be no national newspapers in Britain again tomorrow morning, the fourth successive day the dailies have failed to appear because of a union pay dispute.

Frank Rogers, director of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, announced the continued shutdown of London and Manchester editions of eight national papers.

Emerging from an afternoon meeting with printers' union representatives, Mr. Rogers said: "It is now unfortunately quite clear there will be no newspapers tomorrow morning." The meeting with mediator Vic Feather, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, and other labor leaders was adjourned after 90 minutes.

When publication was halted Saturday night, technicians were warned that it would not resume until an inter-union wrangle over pay differentials was resolved.

The National Graphical Association, representing some of the most highly skilled workers, is pressing for a percentage rise rather than the £1 a week offered to all six unions in the industry. It wants a differential over less-skilled workers.

## Ellsberg Documents Seized By FBI After Legal Battle

By Jerry Cohen and Howard Hertel

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 21—The latest episode in the Pentagon Papers controversy resulted yesterday in FBI seizure of the "Ellsberg Papers" from a Beverly Hills warehouse.

But agents won permission to remove documents stored by Daniel Ellsberg in a vault at Bakins Van & Storage Co. only after a day-long legal skirmish of curious twists and turns.

Early yesterday, it appeared that Mr. Ellsberg, 40, the ex-Rand Corp. consultant who leaked the Pentagon material to the press last June, had won a major battle in his bid to retain possession of documents and other items he began storing a year and a half ago.

As it turned out, Mr. Ellsberg won the first battle—but lost the legal war.

Late in the afternoon, U.S. District Judge Matt Byrne rejected a motion by Mr. Ellsberg's attorneys to quash a federal magistrate's search warrant authorizing seizure of Mr. Ellsberg's documents from the vault.

28 Parcels Taken

Immediately afterward, FBI agents, posted there since noon, packed 28 separate parcels, including what appeared to be a military footlocker, aboard a pickup truck and drove away.

Earlier in the day, Judge Byrne had quashed a grand jury subpoena which would have had the same effect as the warrant—opening the stored documents to an investigative arm of the government. He did so, he said, to protect Mr. Ellsberg's guarantees by the Fourth and Fifth Amendments.

The Fourth Amendment protects citizens from unreasonable search and seizure, the Fifth against self-incrimination.

Mr. Ellsberg's attorneys proposed similar arguments in their bid to know down or at least obtain a stay of the subsequent search warrant, issued in a different court shortly after Judge Byrne had quashed the subpoena. But Judge Byrne said he could find "no authority" for overruling U.S. Magistrate Veneta S. Tsapopoulos, who issued the warrant.

In quashing the subpoena, Judge Byrne said none of the evidence presented by the government either convinced him or left him doubting that government records were among the papers stored in the warehouse. However, he said whether they were or were not criminal government records had nothing to do with his decision to quash.

After Judge Byrne's morning ruling quashing the grand jury subpoena, U.S. Attorney David R. Nissen asked the judge to order that the papers remain undisturbed in the vault until he had conferred about the government's next step with Justice Department superiors in Washington.

Judge Byrne did so but instructed Mr. Nissen that if the decision was to seek a search warrant, the warrant must not be executed until after attorneys for both sides returned to his court at noon. When they did so, Judge Byrne said Mr. Ellsberg—or his representatives—were free to collect his belongings from Bakins.

Five FBI agents and a lock-smith already were at the warehouse, armed with the search warrant which Mr. Nissen had obtained at 10:30 a.m. but had waited until after the noon deadline to execute.

Mr. Ellsberg's attorneys got one more reprieve at 1:30 p.m. from Judge Byrne.

He granted a "stay order" which kept the documents in the vault while Mr. Ellsberg's attorneys researched points of authority for a motion to quash the search warrant.

Judge Byrne ordered both sides to return to court two hours later. That was when the judge, after hearing brief arguments, told Mr. Ellsberg's lawyers:

"The court finds no authority to stay the search. On your motion to suppress the evidence, I have no idea of what the evidence there is. There is nothing before the court on that."

It was shortly after that that the pickup truck loaded with Mr. Ellsberg's belongings rolled away from the warehouse.

Los Angeles Times

## 7% Rate Fixed For Tax Credit

(Continued from Page 1)

start of next year's congressional session.

Earlier, the Senate Democratic Policy Committee indicated that Democrats would not offer a party alternative to Mr. Nixon's phase two, but may offer specific alternatives to certain parts of it.

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said Democrats would cooperate with the administration "but retain our independence on what is workable and what is not."

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., has called for a Democratic program as an alternative to the administration's phase two.

Sen. Mansfield, while apparently ruling out the Proxmire approach, indicated that some of the President's tax proposals may be shifted to provide more relief for the individual taxpayer and less for business.

In other developments:

Sen. Philip A. Hart, D-Mich., called for legislation to totally restructure the national industrial setup "unless we are willing to resign ourselves to eternity of wage-price controls."

Sen. Hart, who is chairman of the Senate anti-trust and monopoly subcommittee, explained that because of the concentration of power in business and labor prices can no longer be controlled by the action of the free market place.

"Our goal should be the solution and decentralization of economic power," he said, that all-powerful state control of private industry is unnecessary.

• AFL-CIO president Geo. Meany, speaking at a convention of construction workers, denounced the administration's economic policies as "rhetoric, propaganda, promises, predictions and old baloney."

Meany opposed the plan to give tax credits to industry promised to use all legal means to recover wages lost during a 90-day wage-price freeze.

• Earlier, at the same convention, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development George Romney said that greater construction of houses will be necessary to help down inflation after the freeze. He also thanked the construction workers for their cooperation in the wage-price holddown.

• Also speaking to the construction workers was Labor Secretary James D. Hodgson, who called on the Laborers' International Union, one of the large building trades unions, to support the administration program.

• Treasury Secretary John Connally said that the Nixon administration has not yet made its mind on whether to recommend a ceiling on interest rates.

Mr. Connally said that he did not rule out a ceiling but that issue was far from being resolved.

• Carl Albert, President Nixon's special representative in trade negotiations, resigned to businessman William Eberle was named by the President to succeed him.

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## Labor Center Is Shattered

(Continued from Page 1)

them back inside the Saigon University Science Faculty where they burned an effigy of Mr. Thieu.

The president, meanwhile, said today that Viet-President Nguyen Cao Ky had "fabricated" a charge that Mr. Thieu is so insecure he has stopped sleeping regularly in the Presidential Palace.

"This is totally false," he said. "Having had the courage to deal with the Communists for more than 20 years, even with bullets flying around, I am never such a coward as not to dare to sleep in my quarters," Mr. Thieu added.

Rally in Pleiku

The president announced that he would fly tomorrow to Pleiku for his first campaign rally. He chose to leave Saigon the same day the South Vietnamese Senate scheduled debate on an opposition resolution asking that it call off the Oct. 3 election. It was considered unlikely that the resolution would pass.

[An opposition senator escaped death today when a volley of shots hit the windshield of his car. Reuters quoted police sources as saying, Sen. Truong Tien Dak was on his way to the Senate in Saigon from Bien Hoa, about 70 miles away, when the shots were fired from bushes along the road. Sen. Dak, a member of the Roman Catholic bloc, is a strong opponent of President Thieu. When the attack came, he was on his way to the Senate to introduce a resolution calling for the president's resignation.]

Atom Agency Convenes

VIENNA, Sept. 21 (UPI)—The International Atomic Energy Agency opened the 13th session of its general conference today to discuss its 1972 budget and other problems. Delegates from 70 member countries convened at the former imperial palace for the five-day meeting.

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## Romanian Editor, Film Maker Quits Post in Protest

PARIS, Sept. 21 (AP)—A member of Romania's Communist party Central Committee said today he has handed in his resignation as editor of the country's leading literary magazine to protest what he feels is a new wave of cultural Stalinism in Romania.

Nicolas Breban, editor of Literary Romania and a reported protégé of President Nicolae Ceausescu, said he filed written resignations with several members of the Romanian Writers Union.

Mr. Breban's resignation was the latest in a series of resignations against a rigorous, new cultural and educational policy enunciated in June by Mr. Ceausescu.

Mr. Breban has been in Western Europe since May when he presented his film "Animale Bonaire" (Sick Animals) at the Cannes Film Festival. The film was criticized in Romania as having religious and mystic overtones and dismissed here as a bore. But it contained criticism of the police and party officials and had a rape scene—all departures from norms' Socialist propaganda fare.

His wife, asked if the couple intended to return to Romania, said "of course."

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## Priest Excludes Majorettes

LE HAVRE, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Rev. Andre Péron, parish priest in a nearby village, has decided to withhold religious instruction from 11 girls because they are members of a majorette group.

The 63-year-old priest said the 8 and 9-year-old girls are too young to exhibit themselves in public as majorettes.

Parishioners have sent a letter to their archbishop protesting the priest's attitude.

## Speculation Centers on Death Or Serious Illness of Mao, 77

(Continued from Page 1)

days ago with a delegation of U.S. doctors and there was speculation in Paris that they might be treating Chairman Mao secretly.

Dr. White has been touring China since Sept. 15 as a guest of the All-China Medical Association. His group was reportedly invited weeks ago.

The state-run French radio listed among possibilities for the cancellation of the parade: changes in the top hierarchy in China, an imminent visit by President Nixon, Chairman Mao dead or seriously ill.

Another facet of the mystery was a Hong Kong report that all civil and military air traffic in China was halted for three days in the last week—a possible sign of serious internal developments.

However, international airline flights to China are now normal again.

The Peking radio was being closely monitored around the world but so far has given no indication of anything unusual.

A Japanese newspaper reported last weekend that President Nixon would visit China immediately after his trip to Alaska next Sunday to greet Emperor Hirohito. The emperor's plane is scheduled to make a brief refueling stop in Anchorage on his way to Europe.

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| ATRENS        | 23 | 73 | Very cl  |
| BEIRUT        | 22 | 72 | Partly c |
| BERLIN        | 20 | 68 | Partly c |
| BOMBAY        | 22 | 72 | Very cl  |
| BUDAPEST      | 19 | 66 | Sunny    |
| CAIRO         | 20 | 68 | Partly c |
| CHANGHAI      | 22 | 72 | Partly c |
| COPENHAGEN    | 15 | 59 | Partly c |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 25 | 77 | Cloudy   |
| DUBLIN        | 17 | 63 | Overcast |
| EDINBURGH     | 18 | 64 | Partly c |
| FLORENCE      | 22 | 72 | Very cl  |
| FRANKFURT     | 21 | 70 | Sunny    |
| GENOVA        | 19 | 66 | Partly c |
| HELSINKI      | 14 | 57 | Partly c |
| ISPAHAN       | 28 | 82 | Cloudy   |
| JAS PALMAS    | 24 | 75 | Partly c |
| LISBON        | 21 | 70 | Partly c |
| LONDON        | 21 | 70 | Sunny    |
| MADRID        | 22 | 72 | Partly c |
| MILAN         | 22 | 72 | Cloudy   |
| MONTREAL      | 17 | 63 | Cloudy   |
| MOSCOW        | 9  | 48 | Kath     |
| NEW DELHI     | 27 | 81 | Sunny    |
| NEW YORK      | 27 | 70 | Sunny    |
| NICE          | 23 | 73 | Partly c |
| OSLO          | 15 | 59 | Very c   |
| PARIS         | 15 | 59 | Partly c |
| PRAGUE        | 18 | 64 | Sunny    |
| ROME          | 18 | 64 | Sunny    |
| SOFIA         | 24 | 75 | Cloudy   |
| STOCKHOLM     | 16 | 61 | Very c   |
| TEL AVIV      | 28 | 82 | Partly c |
| TOKYO         | 18 | 64 | Partly c |
| VIENNA        | 18 | 64 | Sunny    |
| WASHINGTON    | 15 | 59 | Partly c |
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## U.S. Reports on Use of Funds To Create Work for Jobless

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (UPI).—The department of Labor reported yesterday on how it will allocate \$200 million for emergency public service jobs in areas with high unemployment.

The funds, to be distributed in October, will go to cities, counties and neighborhoods where unemployment has been in excess of 5 percent.

The money is part of a \$1

billion appropriation made for the current fiscal year under the new Public Service Employment Act, the first general act of its kind since the Works Project Administration of the 1930s.

Earlier, \$600 million was allocated under the main section of the act to states, counties and cities. There were numerous complaints about the way these funds were allocated, especially from mayors who charged that a disproportionate amount went to the states.

The allocation announced yesterday, under a special section for pockets of unemployment, is likely to be more favorably received, according to a spokesman for the National League of Cities and the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

In all, \$250 million was appropriated for unemployment pockets. But Secretary of Labor J.D. Hodgson said that he was reserving \$50 million to be used at some later date for "further alleviation of high-unemployment areas."

Under the act, the state and local governments can use the funds to hire persons in a wide variety of occupations, from garbage collectors to engineers. As many as 6,000 persons had been hired under the \$600 million allocation.

The \$200 million will be allocated on the basis of a formula that gives equal weight to both the number of unemployed and the severity of unemployment.

Thinly Spread  
So many areas in the United States have unemployment exceeding 6 percent that the money will be spread rather thinly. However, in order to prevent the money from being dissipated among small government units, the Labor Department ruled that no grant of less than \$25,000 would be made to any area.

Examples of how the money will be distributed are as follows:  
• Los Angeles, with a jobless rate over 6 percent, is receiving \$8,890,000 with the understanding that the city will distribute the funds within its boundaries to pockets of severe unemployment as determined by the city.

• New York, with a jobless rate of less than 6 percent, will receive \$6,923,200 to be distributed as specified by the Labor Department—\$1,177,800 to central and East Harlem; \$1,074,500 to West and Lower East Manhattan; \$1,433,900 to the Bronx poverty neighborhood; \$769,600 to the Williamsburg-Bushwick section of Brooklyn; \$1,357,500 to the model cities neighborhood of Brooklyn; \$287,100 to other poverty areas of Brooklyn; and \$177,900 to the Van Wyck East section of Queens.

• Money for rural counties, such as those in Appalachia, will be funneled through the state governments. But the state governments are not to be included in the allocations.

"I have set a target for us to complete the funding process by the end of October so local officials can begin hiring as soon as possible," Mr. Hodgson said.

## U.S. Indicts 5 Wallace Associates

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—A federal grand jury in Mobile, Ala., has indicted five former top associates of Gov. George Wallace on tax evasion charges.

The indictment returned by a U.S. District Court in Mobile last Friday was made public yesterday when summonses were issued.

The Justice Department here said charges against four of the five arose out of contributions to the 1966 gubernatorial campaign of Gov. Wallace's late wife, Lurleen. The four are accused of conspiracy and falsifying income tax returns to disguise political contributions as business expenses.

One of these is Warren Seymour Trammell, 50, Alabama finance director from 1963 to 1968—a period which included Gov. Wallace's first term in office and the succeeding administration of his wife. Mr. Trammell was a financial adviser to Mrs. Wallace's 1966 campaign.

His political association with Gov. Wallace ended after the 1968 presidential campaign.

The other three accused of conspiracy are Elton Stephens, 50, owner of Elson Industries, of Birmingham; Robert Cottingham, 43, treasurer of Elson; and Earl Goodwin, head of the Bush-Hog Manufacturing Co. of Selma.

All four are charged with conspiring to defraud the U.S. government by making political contributions to Mrs. Wallace's campaign and conspiring to deduct the contributions as business expenses in the tax returns of Elson and Bush-Hog.

Maximum penalty on conviction is five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine on the conspiracy count and a \$5,000 fine on each count of falsifying a tax return.

A fifth man, Houston Feaster, 51, former director of Alabama docks, was charged with evading taxes on almost \$88,000 in income from bribes and "kickbacks" while serving as a Wallace appointee.

No date was set for arraignment.

## 3d Marine Dies At Parris Island; Probe Under Way

PARRIS ISLAND, S.C., Sept. 21 (UPI).—The Marine Corps said yesterday that an 18-year-old recruit died Sunday, becoming the third Marine fatality here over the weekend. All were victims of apparently unrelated accidents.

A spokesman for the Marines said preliminary investigations into all three cases showed no misconduct on the part of three drill instructors and that no charges are pending. A full investigation into the incidents is now under way.

The spokesman said Pvt. Richard S. Hershman of New Haven, Conn., died Sunday after being hospitalized for six days. Officials said Pvt. Hershman collapsed Sept. 17 while taking part in regularly scheduled physical training. Medical authorities said he died of a severe brain hemorrhage.

An investigation was continuing into the deaths of Pvt. Frankie J. Vickers, 19, of Greenville, Fla., Saturday, and Pvt. Warren E. John, 23, of Baltimore, Sunday.

## SALT Envoy's Meet; Round Ends Thursday

HELSINKI, Sept. 21 (AP).—U.S. and Soviet delegates today ended their next-to-last session of this round of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

Today's session at the Soviet Embassy lasted 90 minutes. The session will be on Thursday at 100 GMT at the U.S. Embassy.

It will be the 23d meeting in Helsinki.

No exact date has been given for the next round of the talks, but, presumably, will be held in Vienna.



CHANGING CELLS—Convoy of five busloads of prisoners leaving Attica Correctional Facility early Monday, as the relocation of many of the prison inmates continues.

## To Investigating State Senator

### Attica Inmates Tell Their Own Stories

By Fred Ferretti

STORMVILLE, N.Y., Sept. 21 (UPI).—The inmates of Attica Correctional Facility here told yesterday from their cells how it was in the yard of Attica's Cellblock D before, during and after the police assault on the prison eight days ago.

They told of beatings and killings by invading state troopers, of rescuees of guards by inmates, of being caught in the panic of the initial uprising, of becoming part of the loosely organized prisoners' government in the captured cellblock, of their five-day isolation since being transferred here last Wednesday and Thursday.

The men spoke to State Sen. John R. Dunne, one of the observers at Attica and chairman of the New York Senate Committee on Crime and Correction, and to two reporters who were permitted free access to the prisoners.

Sen. Dunne did most of the interviewing, going from cell to cell, talking to guards and other prison officials as well, including Green Haven Superintendent John L. Zelker. Sen. Dunne also visited the Ossining Correctional Facility today in the first day of a statewide swing around the correctional system's major institutions.

Meeting Friday  
What he turns up will be reported to his committee, scheduled to meet on Friday, he said. He has said that he will hold public hearings and that he intends to use his subpoena power to have correction officials,

guards and inmates appear before the committee.

Those who spoke showed some effects of the Attica siege. Some had torn and dirty clothing. Others complained of not being treated for injuries sustained in the assault. Shoes, cracked by moisture and caked with mud lay about the cells. The men, in their cells since last Wednesday and Thursday, are eating, but have not had exercise, access to radios or any reading matter.

Robert Nartowicz, 37, said he was in Attica's Cellblock D in the aftermath of the police assault, when state troopers were rounding up the rebellious inmates.

"A guy I saw around the yard, he was walking toward the wall. There's a trooper on the wall. The guy's got his hands on his head like the helicopter trooper, and he's walking at the trooper. He's surrendering. The trooper shoots him in the chest with a shotgun."

Bewildered  
"Had he seen anyone else shot? I sat next to one that was dying. He said he was shot in the back. The whole thing... you don't expect it, you know, lots of guys going off all over the place."

A black inmate said he was bewildered by the Attica takeover and its aftermath.

"I can tell you much," he said. "I been locked in here since we moved away from that place. We're not allowed out. I was in a block about ready to go to my Dale Carnegie course. It was interrupted. I never got there."

The convicts were among the 230 Attica inmates already sent in six buses to Green Haven. According to Superintendent Zelker, 120 more are expected and "it will fill us up." Green Haven has 2,132 inmates, and with the influx of Attica refugees has had to reopen an abandoned cellblock which had formerly housed a parodies program.

Another inmate, a white man who kept wringing his hands nervously and who asked that he be spoken to off to the side of his cell away from his next-door neighbor, said that he had been in the laundry when the revolt began.

Leaving Soon  
"They busted in. I was able to get four officers and a civilian out in the elevator. I think they seen me. I told the guards and they kept me in segregation. Then they brought me here. I'm staying in my cell until I get out in 14 days. They already measured me for my suit." He asked that his name not be used "because they'll get me."

A man on his cot leaned up on an elbow. His other arm, the right one, was heavily bandaged. He had been struck with a rifle butt, he said, but "I'm okay." He asked if anyone knew about some of the main figures in the Attica revolt. He wanted to know how "Herbie" was? Herbie is believed to be Herbert Byrd, one of the inmate leaders.

"How about Jerry the Jew? You haven't heard? Big Black Frank Smith? Don't you know nothing? How about Champ?" He was told that Champ is reportedly alive. "Beautiful!" he said. "I.D.? I know he's dead. How do we know. We just know. We know."

Resentment against the prisoners talking to Sen. Dunne and

to reporters came from some guards. One of these, Wallace E. Oldham, said that "you guys are making super-heroes of the prisoners."

"We're the bad guys. We're not allowed to do a job, with the Supreme Court and all. They're the heroes and we're the murdering pigs. This is what I got to go through for \$10,000 a year. Guys aren't going to put their lives on the line unless they get more money."

Free of Charge  
National City immediately notified the Treasury, Rep. Patman said, and the money was returned. The bank also asked for, and got, an additional \$38.8 million to use—free of charge—for two and a half months so it could make up for what it could have earned on private loans during the period the money was missing.

Subsequently, however, the prime interest rate that banks charge their most favored customers rose from 5.5 percent to 6 percent, thus giving National City the chance to make more from the government's money than it would have from its own.

The exact amount the bank made from the money would be difficult to estimate since the bank is not due to repay the

Autopsy on Jackson Seems To Contradict Prison Story

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., Sept. 21 (UPI).—Black revolutionary George Jackson was shot in the back at San Quentin Prison on Aug. 21 in a manner that prison officials conceded would be "almost impossible" if the shots were fired, as San Quentin contends they were, from a guard tower.

Marin County Coroner Donald

Angela Davis Asks For Trial Shift To San Francisco

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., Sept. 21 (UPI).—Angela Davis asked yesterday that her murder trial be moved across the bay to San Francisco—"the only county in which she has some chance, albeit slight, of receiving a fair trial."

Her lawyers filed the motion on the last day for new motions in her murder, kidnapping and conspiracy case. They cited a public opinion survey taken for them by a University of California professor. They said it showed that a fair and impartial trial could not be held in Marin County.

Superior Court Judge Richard E. Aranson ordered attorneys to return next Monday when he will schedule a date for arguments on the change of venue motion.

55 Prisoners End New Orleans Riot

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21 (AP).—Fifty-four prisoners who had barricaded themselves in the Orleans Parish Prison during a five-hour disturbance last night surrendered without resistance early this afternoon, officials said.

The 54 were the last of a group of more than 250 inmates, who caused severe damage to the three-story structure during the incident.

Officials had reported that the disturbance was "all over," but Warden A.J. Falkenstein acknowledged at midmorning that the 54 were locked in the cell blocks of one tier and had refused breakfast. Sheriff Louis A. Heyd Jr. said that the last 54 surrendered shortly after noon. He said that they were being searched for possible concealed weapons.

## In \$39 Million Bank Error

### Patman Asks Probe of Deal Between Treasury, Citibank

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—The chairman of the House Banking Committee has called for an investigation of the transaction in which the Treasury Department gave the nation's second largest bank free use of nearly \$39 million to make up earnings on money the bank lost through its own bookkeeping error.

Chairman Wright Patman, D., Texas, said yesterday that the transaction indicated a close relationship "between the Treasury Department and the First National City Bank of New York."

"It is the kind of relationship," Rep. Patman added, "the average citizen—the taxpayer—does not enjoy." Rep. Patman said he would ask for a full investigation by the General Accounting Office.

The error happened when National City paid twice on March 3 for an Export-Import Bank series of promissory notes worth \$38.8 million. The error went undetected until May 19 when it was discovered by the bank, not the Treasury.

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Federal Reserve System until Sept. 27. At the prime rate, the bank would have earned a minimum of \$582,000, but Treasury officials claimed the bank could earn far more on quick turnover loans to smaller customers at a much higher rate.

## Ervin Says U.S. Tried to Harass, Silence Gravel

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., charged yesterday that the Nixon administration tried to harass and silence Sen. Mike Gravel, D., Alaska, by claiming that it could subpoena him to appear before a grand jury investigating the theft of the Pentagon Papers.

Sen. Ervin said Sen. Gravel was precluded from testifying by the Constitution, which states that "for any speech or any debate in either House (senators or congressmen) shall not be questioned in any other place."

Sen. Ervin said Sen. Gravel's assistant, Leonard Rodberg, who has been subpoenaed, enjoyed similar immunity because "the government cannot do by indirect action what it is prohibited from doing directly."

At a dramatic midnight meeting of his subcommittee on public works, Sen. Gravel read large segments of the Pentagon Papers, making parts of them public for the first time. After a federal grand jury was impaneled to investigate how the Pentagon Papers were leaked, Mr. Rodberg was subpoenaed and the Justice Department claimed it had the right to, but did not, call Sen. Gravel.

In a lengthy Senate speech, Sen. Ervin said, "The tendency, if not the intent, of this effort is to harass the senator from Alaska, and thereby to silence him and other critics in this body along with those who are outside these halls."

U.S., Australia Settle Air Carrier Dispute

MELBOURNE, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Civil Aviation Minister Robert Cotton has announced that the United States has lifted its ban on Qantas jumbo jets.

The U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board imposed the ban on July 9 in retaliation for Australia's refusal to allow more transpacific flights into Australia by American carriers.

Mr. Cotton said three Qantas 747 jets a week will be permitted to fly to San Francisco. In return, Pan American World Airways has been granted an extra flight to Sydney—giving it three a week—and American Airlines will be allowed two 707 flights a week into Melbourne, via Fiji.

DANBURY, Conn., Sept. 21 (UPI).—The Rev. Philip Berrigan and six other prisoners were returned yesterday to the Danbury Federal Prison to serve out their sentences after recovering from a monthlong hunger strike.

The seven prisoners were flown by chartered plane from the U.S. Medical Center at Springfield, Mo., where they had been recovering from the strike that lasted from Aug. 9 through Sept. 8 in support of the appeal by the anti-war priest and his brother, the Rev. Daniel Berrigan, for parole.

Both priests are serving sentences for destruction of Gatonsville, Md., draft records in 1968, and Philip is also charged with being ringleader of the Harrisburg conspiracy in an alleged plot to blow up government buildings in Washington and kidnap presidential adviser Henry Kissinger.

Norwegian King Talks Informally With Nixon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—President Nixon and King Olav of Norway talked informally in the President's Oval Office today about such topics as skiing and horseback riding.

King Olav, who has been in the United States on a private visit since Sept. 6, paid a courtesy call on Mr. Nixon.

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BRUSSELS, Sept. 21 (UPI)—Britain and the European Economic Community agreed today on a system of consultation developments within the basic trading community between the end of negoti- Italian the time Britain **Jefford** said. Foreign Minister **Al** reached at The agreement ran between a 45-minute Britain's chief **Geoffrey Rippon** membership Common **M** foreign ministers negotiator, many, France, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

**Mr. Rippon** described the agree- ment as "highly satisfactory." He said he expected negotiations on sal terms of British membership to be concluded by November. He said the way for signature of the treaty before the end of the year and British entry by Jan. 1, 1973.

"Everything is going according to plan," **Mr. Rippon** said. The

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SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 2.  
P.L.—The government of Chile  
officially informed the Interna-  
tional Telephone and Telegraph  
Co. yesterday that it is planning  
to take over the Chilean Tele-  
phone Co. of which ITT is the  
principal owner.

and Romanian officials will visit the United States next year, the department said.

The governors are Democrats: Warren E. Hearns of Missouri, Marvin Mandel of Maryland, Dale Bumpers of Arkansas and William C. Milliken of Michigan; Republicans John A. Love of Colorado, Ed Ball of Oklahoma, Stanley E. Hathaway of Wyoming, and Luis A. Ferré of Puerto Rico.

President Lyndon B. Johnson invited Mr. Schweitzer to witness his signing of the Ball Reform Act of 1968, calling the work of the Vern Institute an example of what "one man's outrage against injustice" could do.

Mr. Schweitzer bought the Theater de Lys in Greenwich Village in 1957, after his wedding anniversary gift for his wife, Bernice, was "a ticket to the Theater de Lys."

Mr. Davies resigned the vice-presidency with Standard Oil after the war.

Market, was gaining around 5 percent, compared to the 1968 elections.

Mr. Krag's Social Democrats also increased their share of the vote by around 5 percent.

The People's Socialists have said that they will not support a Social Democratic minority government that favors EEC membership.

But the Christian party, although it has not yet decided

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from the commission, the min-  
istry will advance 50 percent of  
the cost, the sum to be paid back  
from profits, if there are any.  
Full details are to be announced  
tomorrow in the Journal Officiel.

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Sets Record;  
Taxes RaisedQueen's Speech Cites  
'Economic Problems'

THE HAGUE, Sept. 21 (UPI).—The government warned today that the Netherlands was spending too much and imposed a wide range of taxes to pay for a record 1972 budget.

In a speech from the throne at the opening of parliament, Queen Juliana said: "The country is wrestling with financial and economic problems. In order to overcome them, we are obliged to impose restrictions on ourselves and no doubt we shall find them painful."

The queen's speech, a traditional statement of policy for the coming year, is prepared by the government.

Finance Minister Roelof J. Nellesen introduced a record \$11.06 billion budget for 1972, showing a \$936 million deficit. He said that the 1971 budget deficit would probably turn out to be \$996 million.

## Surtax to Increase

Among measures proposed to cut the 1972 deficit was an increase in the "temporary" 3 percent surtax on income and other taxes, introduced last year, to 5 percent. The tax on electricity will rise from 4 to 14 percent and the price of gasoline will go up.

The government statement emphasized the Dutch commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and said "It is indispensable to the easing of political tension in the world that the Chinese People's Republic take part in United Nations deliberations."

It also expressed the hope the recent Berlin agreement would be followed by further measures for improvement of East-West relations.

On the world monetary crisis, the government said: "The uncertainty which has arisen in the international trade and payments system gives cause for concern. Much of what was built up after the war, in the interests of world trade and consequently also of the Netherlands economy, is now at risk."

"In close and valued cooperation with our Benelux partners the government is using its best endeavors to help restore stable conditions as quickly as possible. In this it considers united action by the members and prospective members of the Common Market of the greatest importance."

Florence Church  
Robbed of Gems  
On Saint's Body

FLORENCE, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Thieves broke into a Florence church yesterday and took jewels from the embalmed body of a saint, the police said.

The theft in St. Mark's Church was the latest in a long series of raids on unguarded Italian churches, many of them containing art treasures.

The police said the thieves at the church here had broken the glass wall of a sarcophagus containing the body of St. Antonine and taken a gold ring, a gold cross and a bishop's staff.

The Vatican daily newspaper, l'Osservatore Romano, said the commercial value of the stolen objects was about \$1,600 "but the historical and artistic value is higher."

## Art-Theft Trial in Prague

PRAGUE, Sept. 21 (AP).—Seventeen persons went on trial in Prague today, accused of having stolen \$110,000 worth of antiques and art objects from Czechoslovak castles, churches and museums since 1968.

Their biggest haul, Svobodine Gova reported, was \$38,000 worth of historical weapons taken last October from a castle. The trial is expected to last three weeks.

Youth Charged  
In N.Y. Bombing  
Of Congo Office

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP).—An 18-year-old high school student, who jumped in a taxi cab as a pipe bomb blew up in the UN Mission of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa), has been charged with the crime.

Larry Pearson was charged with arson and possession of a bomb, a .22-caliber revolver and 50 rounds of ammunition. He was held on \$50,000 bail.

Shortly after the blast occurred yesterday, police disarmed a similar, unexploded device at the Malawi Mission a few blocks away. An anonymous telephone caller claimed responsibility for both attacks in the name of the "Black Revolutionary Assault Team."

The explosion outside the Congo Mission shattered glass over the area. Mrs. Jerry Della Femina, the wife of an advertising executive and author, and her two children, Michael, 8, and Jody, 4, were hit by flying glass as they were passing the building. Jody reportedly suffered serious eye lacerations.

## 22 Killed on Sahara Train

ALGERIA, Sept. 21 (AP).—A freight and passenger train derailed in the Sahara yesterday, killing at least 22 passengers and seriously injuring 76. Algerian officials reported today. Most of the victims were Bedouin nomads.



DANGER SIGN—Smoke billowing from Mount Etna Monday, the second day of eruptions. This was the first activity since the violent outburst last spring. Yesterday Etna stopped smoking, but volcanologists said more stone and ash eruptions were expected.

Greek Paper Quotes Agnew  
That U.S. Won't Halt Arms Aid

ATHENS, Sept. 21 (NYT).—The Greek press claimed today that, according to Vice-President Agnew, the Nixon administration was determined to continue supplying military aid to Greece, regardless of congressional opposition, because of "high priority" NATO interests.

The Athens Daily Acropolis, under the front-page headline "Aid Will Not Be Cut—Agnew Tells Acropolis," published an exclusive statement today made by Mr. Agnew to the newspaper's correspondent in the United States.

The statement said: "Our provision of military assistance to Greece is based on the continuing high priority given to the mutual defense arrangements of NATO. The President has underlined on various occasions the continuing importance of NATO's contribution to peace in Europe. We believe that providing assistance to Greece continues to be in the interests of the common security of the members of the NATO alliance."

The House of Representatives voted last month to halt military aid to Greece, worth \$117 million for the current fiscal year, until constitutional rule was restored in this country, or unless President Nixon affirmed in writing that the granting of such aid was vital for U.S. interests.

The Senate is due to consider the Greek aspects of the foreign aid authorization bill later, but a House subcommittee under Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D., N.Y., is still probing the administration's policies and links with the Greek military-led regime.

The House inquiry into U.S. policies in Greece is evoking keen interest in the Greek press and today Greek-born Boston financier Thomas A. Pappas, who runs

Leary Denies  
Publisher in U.S.  
Has Book Rights

VILLARS-SUR-OLLEON, Switzerland, Sept. 21 (AP).—Timothy Leary, the drug advocate today denied a newspaper report that an American publisher's executive had acquired world rights to his book describing his escape from a Californian prison last year.

The executive, John Rodney of the Conde Nash publishing organization, was quoted by The New York Times last week as saying he had acquired the rights in Switzerland in a private deal not connected with his employer.

Leary said in a statement that he had never met Mr. Rodney and that there would be no official English-language version of the book "It's About Time—My Prison Escape Note."

He said the world rights were held by a Frenchman, Michel Rauchard, president of a Swiss organization called "Les Voyageurs," who will bring the book out in December in a French translation.

East Pakistan  
Vote Postponed  
For Two Weeks

KARACHI, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—Pakistan tonight postponed by-elections in East Pakistan less than 48 hours after announcing a balloting timetable.

The election commission said polling for 78 assembly seats where members of the now-banned Awami League were disqualified will be spread over the 12 days preceding Dec. 23.

An announcement Sunday set the two weeks ending Dec. 9 for the polling.

The major change in the revised schedule defers nominations to Oct. 20 instead of Sept. 29. The change followed criticism from normally conflicting political parties that the original timetable gave no chance to select candidates.

Norway Labor Party Suffers  
Setback in Local Elections

OSLO, Sept. 21 (UPI).—The minority Labor government's hope of a vote of confidence at the polls in Norway's municipal elections was crushed today when the returns from 443 of the nation's 444 municipalities were announced.

Premier Trygve Bratteli's Labor party slumped from 43.8 percent of the votes in the 1967 municipal elections to 41.9, while two non-Socialist opposition parties—the Center and the Christian Democrats—registered considerable gains in the two-day elections.

Both Mr. Bratteli and the leaders of the four non-Socialist opposition parties said that the results would not directly affect the six-month-old Labor government, which rules with the backing of only 74 members of the 150-seat Storting (parliament).

But political observers said the unexpected setback for Labor was bound to cause serious concern among the leadership of the party, which took over the government when Center leader Per Borten's four-party center-right coalition fell apart earlier this year.

Last month, pollsters gave Labor 46.3 percent of the 2.6 million electorate.

The Center party, which broke up the non-Socialist coalition because of its opposition to Norwegian membership in the European Common Market, emerged as the big winner with a gain of 2.5 percent of the total votes. The party is traditionally strong in rural areas but it made inroads in the cities this time.

Som observers attributed the Center gains to its anti-EEC stand. But party chairman John Austerheim would not speculate along those lines. He said "good organizational work" was behind the victory.

The observers said that some

5 Jailed in Raid  
On Pirate Radio

THE HAGUE, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—Five men were sentenced to a year in jail here today for their part in a seaborne bombing raid on the pirate radio ship Radio North Sea International, off the Dutch coast, last May.

One of the men jailed was Bull Verweij, 62-year-old director of the rival pop pirate ship Radio Veronica anchored not far from Radio North Sea in international waters off Holland. Another was his partner, Norbert Jurgens, 48.

Also jailed were three professional frogmen: Willem Van Poelgeest, 36, Tom Van Der Linden, 36, and Jan Plan, 32.

EEC opponents tried to make the Common Market question a test case in the elections but it never became a dominant theme in the campaign.

The losers, along with Labor, were the Conservatives and the Liberals.

Some Labor commentators found consolation in the fact that Labor usually does better in national elections with a turnout above 60 percent. In Sunday's and yesterday's municipal elections, only 70.9 percent of the electorate voted.

Labor retained control of city hall in Oslo and Trondheim, the nation's third largest city, but only because the Socialist People's party and the Communists pledged to support the Labor administration.

Labor lost control in Bergen and Stavanger, the second and fourth largest cities in Norway.

The results, with one small municipality lacking, were: Labor, 788,411 votes, 41.9 percent, down 1.9 percent; Conservatives, 334,240, 17.8, down 1.8; Liberals, 158,547, 8.5, down 1.3; Center, 217,327, 11.6, up 2.3; Christian-Democrats, 161,873, 8.5, up 1.5; Socialist People's party, 90,053, 4.8, down 0.4; Communists, 24,425, 1.3, up 0.1.

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"Microviolence" in the Cities

As the long American summer ebbs away, sociologists and statisticians are studying the violence that produced for clues to the future. The summer was not marred by mass riots in the ghettos; there were no riots in the scale of those in Watts or in the 1960s, but the consensus of New Yorkers gives little reason for comfort in the "microviolence" (to use the word of Dr. John P. Spiegel) that succeeded the great holocausts of the past is more than a few sparks from a scattered fire. It has a grim potential.

One investigatory body, the commission set up by the National Urban Coalition and headed by Mayor Lindsay of New York and Senator Harris of Oklahoma, has not yet published its report. But its findings already indicate that the conditions prevailing in the urban ghettos during the climax of city rioting during the last decade have changed, if at all, for the worse. There has been apathy as a result of the little impact made by previous mass violence; but there has also been lessened faith in established institutions, and a developing core of fierce determination to provoke change.

This determination has not yet, apparently, found an organizational focus. But the isolated cases of bombings, shootings, and

rampaging demonstrations add up to an impressive—and depressing—total, which bodes ill for the future. How much of this scattered violence is due to better methods of riot control by the police and how much to the example of urban guerrillas elsewhere—the Tupamaros of Uruguay, for example—cannot be easily determined. But that the possibilities of extended and dangerous urban-guerrilla types of violence is great is quite clear.

That there must be greater attention—far greater—to genuine urban and racial imbalances is obvious enough (although the obvious too seldom seems to penetrate the corridors of power). There is also, however, the equally obvious need for the development of new methods to cope with such violence, as well as with the still rising tide of crime for its own criminal sake.

The two developments cannot be divided. As in the Attica tragedy, the causes of the event and its consequences are not separable. Violence, whether political or simply criminal in its inspiration, is no more to be condoned, or explained away, than the counter-violence it provokes. To understand its causes, to engage in efforts to eliminate this cause, is necessary—but also there is the immediate need to stop the violence.

The Secretary-General

United Nations secretary-general for 10 years, U Thant deserves retirement from that onerous and thankless post. That he could serve so long and still retain the general respect not only of the two superpowers but of the third world is a tribute to his patience and ingenuity. To keep intact the slight and fragile consensus which supports multilateral diplomacy through a decade of rugged international pulling and hauling, doubtless was his principal achievement. Just about everybody got mad at him or tired of him on occasion, but just about everybody found occasion to appreciate his services, too. Discussion will not soon end over his most controversial act—his hasty accession to President Nasser's request to pull the UN forces out of Sinai in 1967—the act that removed a key obstacle to war.

The UN being what it is, the politics of selecting a successor has attracted more attention than the qualities of the candidates or the demands of the post.

The secretary-general must be someone who, if he does not satisfy the important states and blocs equally, must not offend them unequally; and he must convince the other members that he is essentially their man. The leading contender is Max Jacobson, Finland's veteran permanent representative, and though doubtless it is a considerable libel on his talents, his candidacy is being discussed almost exclusively in terms of Finland's peculiar position in the East-

West spectrum, and in terms of his religion, which happens to be Judaism.

To us it seems that of the difficulty in choosing a secretary-general arises from the common assumption that his mission is the essentially political one of improving relations and easing conflicts between the member states. But the UN exists as a political forum and arena anyway, regardless of who is secretary-general, so there is good reason to think of him not so much as a political officer but as an administrative officer whose principal mission is to make the organization better fit for the political usages of its members.

In this context, organizational reform is critical and, most urgently of all, an answer to a desperate financial predicament—it is now dipping into its trust funds to meet routine expenses. As the secretary-general observed in his annual report the other day, "The United Nations, after 10 or more years of deficit financing of peace-keeping operations, must very soon face the fact that it is a bankrupt organization."

These matters, and ways in which their solution might be approached, have been long and simply studied. What is needed is a commitment on the part of the new secretary-general to have at the job. In our view, it would be entirely reasonable to expect each serious candidate for the job to indicate, in advance of selection, how he intends to pay the UN's bills.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Testing a Cure

American correspondents recently in China have repeatedly sent back astonishing reports about the use of acupuncture in that country. This is a very ancient form of Chinese traditional medicine which seeks to cure illness by sticking needles into patients, the points of insertion being determined by the ailment being treated.

Though it has been employed through many centuries, there is no accepted scientific rationale for this procedure, and frequently there is no obvious anatomical relationship between the points of insertion and the effects sought elsewhere in the body. Yet American correspondents have reported that acupuncture employed to produce surgical anesthesia permits even open-heart surgery to be accomplished with the patient fully conscious. Chinese doctors have freely conceded they do not understand why they

get these and other good results from their technique.

The difficulty in accepting Chinese claims about the method's effectiveness has been the uncertainty of diagnoses in cases where cures are claimed, the lack of properly controlled experiments and the understandable suspicion that hypnotism or some other psychological mechanism may really explain the claimed results.

All this fascinating background makes it particularly appropriate that three leading American physicians—Dr. Samuel Rosen, Paul Dudley White and E. Grey Diamond—arrived in the Chinese People's Republic last week to confer with Chinese doctors. Perhaps these visitors can make a beginning toward trying to understand whether and in what way acupuncture is effective as a therapeutic modality and as a means of anesthesia.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

**Ostpolitik's Future**

Ostpolitik can be successful only if it coincides with new Soviet international ambitions. Moscow wants its project of a European security conference to make fast progress. This can be explained for several reasons: Its military budget is hypertrophied and it would like to send its troops based in Europe to the Chinese border. And of course, they are worried by the Sino-American rapprochement. The Berlin agreement supplied Moscow with an excellent occasion to present pan-Europeanism as an alternative to the

Atlantic Alliance. Long-term objectives of Moscow go much beyond its relations with Germany, but the former needs the latter to deploy its diplomatic offensive. And this is what creates the strength of Germany, which is no longer a political dwarf. Mr. Brandt's dynamism; the German attitude in the monetary crisis; even Lufthansa's stubbornness on air fares form an entity which announces nothing less than Bonn's full arrival on the political scene. France cannot ignore this evolution, which can only be achieved at the expense of its prestige.

—From Combat (Paris).

In the International Edition

**Seventy-Five Years Ago**  
September 22, 1896

NEW YORK—The legal campaign against the would-be prize fighters proceeds briskly. Bob Fitzsimmons was arrested on a warrant charging him with a misdemeanor in arranging a prize fight in this city. Later in the day, Fitzsimmons was taken before a magistrate and formally charged. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded. Bail of \$1,000 was accepted for his appearance. The indictment against Jim Corbett, having been returned to the court, was issued today for his arrest.

**Fifty Years Ago**  
September 22, 1921

LONDON—Mr. Lloyd George's reply to Mr. de Valera, which was expected to be a final reply one way or the other, was awaited throughout both London and Dublin this evening. Expectations were not fulfilled, and it was assumed here that no reply to Mr. de Valera will be sent until sometime next week. Hopes of an early conference have thus faded. Though somewhat strangely, Dublin reports everyone there to be optimistic, the feeling here is one of definite creeping pessimism.



'Say, That Rescue Boat Looks Like Kind of a Tight Ship.'

Across America on Parallel Tracks

**WASHINGTON**—Looking back over the bloodiest events of the last few years, certain parallels are visible.

The **Straw Man Strategy**. After ghetto disturbances in Newark and Cleveland, officials reported the presence of "snipers" firing at police and national guardsmen. Later, it was found that there were none. After Jackson State, police said snipers had fired at them, too. No evidence to substantiate this has been brought forward. At Attica, the first official reports were that prisoners had killed eight hostages by slashing their throats. In fact, all died by gunfire, and the prisoners had no guns.

**Scare Stories**. At the Chicago National Convention in 1968, the demonstrators were planning to murder Mayor Daley and others and burn down the Conrad Hilton Hotel. At Kent State, the dead students were drug addicts, diseased and subversive, and the National Guard was in mortal danger. Fred Hampton's group of Black Panthers shot it out with the police in a hall of gunfire. At Attica, one prisoner held a blowtorch to the foot of a hostage, another castrated a hostage, and two hostages were killed two days before the assault. All these scare stories received official circulation, and all were false.

The **Conspiracy**. When the ghetto uprisings began, Congress passed a law against crossing state lines with intent to incite a riot. The Chicago Seven were prosecuted for conspiring to cause disturbances at the 1968 convention. "Outside agitators" were cited by some officials for what happened at Kent State, as they always used to be for any civil rights demonstration in the South, and for practically every later ghetto disorder. Cleveland Sellers, an "outside agitator" who was shot by police during the Orangeburg massacre, was the only person to be convicted and jailed for that brutal pacification program.

**Getting Tough**. Almost across the board, from the ghetto battles, through college upheavals and the Democratic convention, at Kent State, Orangeburg, and Jackson State, in August and on May Day in Washington, the authorities have not hesitated to "get tough." When some have tried to restrain the use of force—as in the case of Attorney General Ramsey Clark during the Washington riots following Dr. Martin Luther King's murder—they have been savagely criticized. Yet, those who feel themselves aggrieved in American society are constantly urged to refrain from violence.

**Lawbreaking**. "Getting tough" is always said to be necessary to preserve "law and order." But "getting tough" resulted in wholesale violations of the law, by law officers in Chicago, at Jackson State, at Orangeburg, at Augusta, at Columbia and Harvard University, on May Day, and in most of the ghetto uprisings. At Attica, hostages apparently died from policemen's bullets, and there are credible reports that the shooting of hostages and prisoners was indiscriminate.

**Frozen Institutions**. The most shocking and spectacular upheavals in recent years have been directed at some of the most rigid institutions in American life—the lockstep education of the four-year university, the cage-animal custodial approach of prisons and "correctional facilities," and the various forces that maintain the black ghetto, such as uncaring police, inept city

services, unresponsive banks and other businesses, ineffective transit service, restrictive unions, and exploitative employers.

**Black and White**. With the exceptions of the Chicago convention disturbances and the Kent State shootings, an absolutely crucial factor in all of these bloody events was racial hatred and division.

**Class Contradiction**. In some of these conflicts, there has been a curious inversion of class interests. White policemen of low economic and social status did the shooting at Jackson State, and poor blacks did the dying. Blacks, wise in the violent ways of the authorities, stood aside from essentially white demonstrations at Chicago and Kent State. While poor black, white and Puerto Rican prisoners proclaimed their solidarity at Attica, low-income whites prepared to assault them at the orders of Nelson A. Rockefeller.

**Vietnam**. Finally, it is a singular fact that in virtually the same time period, in the bloodiest incident of all, every one of these parallels can be found—the straw man of Asian Communism, the

scare story from the Tonkin Gulf, the conspiracy in Peking. Getting tough with troops and bombers, law-breaking at My Lai, the frozen institutions of the Cold War and the military establishment, the racial conflict of white and yellow. The class inversion of poor Americans and poor Asians killing each other.

When will we face the truth?

Wicker on Attica

This letter of appreciation is prompted by Mr. Tom Wicker's Sept. 10 column "Soledad Brother: Postscript to an Epiphany." After a barrage of charges and accusing fingers for his defensive treatment of George Jackson's death, and of offensive non-concern for San Quentin white guards—I must say Mr. Wicker acquires himself honorably in saying "... detailing this record of crime and punishment" emphasizes how senselessly and brutally society reacted to Jackson's early suggestion, and moreover it is still going on, turning thousands of young offenders into hardened criminals. It is not a question of on which side are you: Jackson or the white guards; it is what society did to Jackson, and as Wicker is quick to add, "steadily destroys so much of common humanity."

PCMS.

Calvo

I would like to commend columnist Tom Wicker for his bold article in your newspaper. I'm glad to see Mr. Wicker standing up for the prisoners, as few others do. I'm surprised at the amount of "hate" letters directed at Mr. Wicker recently. These ignorant people have a lot to learn about the plight of the prisoner in today's unjust prison system.

LEE R. ZIMMERMAN.

Who Was Responsible?

In this year of democracy and Vietnam, with present knowledge of the causes of crime, of the possibilities of its prevention, of rehabilitation, of prison systems that are destructive, the inept treatment of the Attica prison strike is one to cause total amazement if it weren't for daily repetition. San Quentin is fresh in the headlines. In both cases the question arises: Who killed whom?

With time and talk, lives would have been spared, men could have been made to feel human. Some—guards as well as prisoners—might have emerged better for the event. Amnesty was a small price to pay: a visit made to the prison, the least response expected of a concerned head of the state.

MUNICH.

Orbiting Von Braun

At a time when the newspapers are filled with stories of savage selfishness and cruel results of "progress," it is heartening to read that Dr. Werner von Braun has expressed a wish to go to the moon. This imaginative gesture deserves the fullest support and no expense should be spared (including if necessary a public subscription) in getting him there as soon as possible.

I. M. RATIBOR.

Connally and the Surtax Issue

Saddle-Sore

By Joseph Kraft

**WASHINGTON**—Presidential advisers all over town have been worrying about the way John Connally was handling this country's foreign economic policy. But they were loath to take on the Secretary of the Treasury while he has seemed to be riding high.

Last week, however, he received a hard knock in a meeting with the other trading nations in London. Now the question is whether he will be turned around by his colleagues, or allowed to go full tilt in what could be a serious crisis in this country's relations with Europe and Japan.

At the center of all the fuss is the President's decision of Aug. 15 to suspend convertibility of the dollar into gold and to impose a 10 percent surtax on foreign imports. The 10 percent surtax was put on with the idea that it would be removed provided other countries responded in a satisfactory way. The big question among American officials has been what to ask in return, and how to get it.

In many parts of the administration there was a disposition to settle for quite a small package. The leading figure in the Federal Reserve Board, the National Security Council staff, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Council of Economic Advisers were all prepared to abandon the surtax if, in return, the Europeans and Japanese agreed to quick revaluation of currencies and long-term reform of the international monetary system.

These officials were particularly reluctant to push other countries hard because they viewed the surtax as a wasting asset. The longer it stayed on, they reckoned, the greater the chance that foreign countries might put together a tough position decidedly hostile to the American interest.

But these views were kept muted. For they were in collision with the course favored by an official who was riding high with the President and the public on the horse of American national interest. That, of course, was Secretary Connally.

Connally felt the United States had carried Europe and Japan during the postwar era, and that they should now make good the

A Wasting Asset

debt. "That's what friends are for," he said last Wednesday at the meeting of the chief trading nations in London got under way. Specifically, Connally wanted a trio of concessions—currency revaluation and reform, sharing of the defense burden, and reduction of barriers to freer trade. The figure he used last week to express the magnitude of what he wanted—a favorable turnaround of \$13 billion in the balance of payments—suggested a return to the postwar period, when this country had everything and the rest of the world was prostrate.

Moreover, the secretary was prepared to get very tough in seeking these objectives. His attitude was that the United States was Number One and that the Europeans and the Japanese should come up with a package which this country could accept or reject. In keeping with that strategy he even refused to block out specifically what package would be acceptable to the United States.

London Confrontation

In the London meeting of the Group of Ten last week, the Europeans and Japanese met him head-on. They said they were ready to consider early revaluation of currencies and long-term reform of the monetary system. But they said nothing about any further concessions. And they indicated that currency realignment might have to be accompanied by a step distasteful to the extreme American nationalists—that is, a devaluation of the dollar against gold.

The resistance apparently jolted Connally. He flew back to Washington boiling mad, and now the issue hitherto suppressed inside the administration is squarely joined.

There is a choice between being tough and being reasonable, between crowding on more pressure and looking for a compromise. Since being tough would only stimulate retaliation, the right course is, clearly, a negotiated compromise with the Europeans and Japanese. But that means the President's senior advisers will have to find a way to save face for Connally—a way that will make it possible for him to climb down from the import surtax gracefully and of his own accord.

Toward Detente With Peking

By Anthony Eden

There was later too much determination to avoid direct communication with Communist China in the conference room or even in informal exchanges outside of it. Even the experiment of an Anglo-Soviet chairmanship of the Indo-China conference was an inadequate substitute for direct contact.

Against this background President Nixon's decision to visit Peking is to be welcomed, and its skillful arrangement to be applauded. Whether this visit results in any agreement or not, it will at least provide an opportunity for both parties to move at last to a middle course of policy in which both sides realistically assess their mutual attitudes and interests. If this could be achieved, even after a period of years, there would be a real gain.

There are factors in the present situation which should be helpful to both sides. During the long years of the Geneva Conference of 1954, it became increasingly convinced that the Chinese sincerely believed that any American military presence on the Asiatic mainland must be directed against them. Nor is such a belief altogether extraordinary in the light of some of the language then being used by the China lobby. There was no room for any further misunderstanding on this score.

Stating the Solution

The ideal solution of the Indo-China conflict is easier to state than to execute. It should aim at the guaranteed neutrality of the area, Laos and Cambodia at once and Vietnam over an agreed period which gives North Vietnam the right to determine its own future. There could be advantage for all in such an outcome, even for Hanoi.

There is another element in the situation which is not entirely new but has become more acute in the last few years—Sino-Soviet relations. While China will never take any action which she would regard as a betrayal of North Vietnam, Peking is certainly as deeply concerned with the 2,500-mile frontier with Russia as with any southern problem.

Prisoners' Rights

Regarding the insurrection at Attica, I find the very idea of inmates of a state prison assuming the so-called "right" to even presume to issue "demands" to prison (and state) authorities preposterous! No thinking person should even consider granting a "general amnesty" to such self-styled renegades. The time has come for Americans to stop crying me culpa every time such criminals by their own actions get themselves killed. The minority-rights movement and the New Left do not have any monopoly on what is Right and Just.

CHARLES H. EYFFER.

Orbiting Von Braun

At a time when the newspapers are filled with stories of savage selfishness and cruel results of "progress," it is heartening to read that Dr. Werner von Braun has expressed a wish to go to the moon. This imaginative gesture deserves the fullest support and no expense should be spared (including if necessary a public subscription) in getting him there as soon as possible.

I. M. RATIBOR.



## On Eve of Brezhnev Visit

## Paper Says Belgrade to Seek To Improve Ties With Peking

BELGRADE, Sept. 21 (AP).—On the eve of Leonid I. Brezhnev's visit here, an influential Belgrade newspaper strongly affirmed this country's independence from the Soviet Union and hinted that Yugoslavia would continue improving its ties with Communist China.

A sharply worded editorial in the daily Borba, which often reflects official Yugoslav thinking, was seen as a clear indication for the Soviet party chief on where Belgrade stood on matters of international Communism.

It came as Yugoslav officials put up red flags and portraits of Mr. Brezhnev, whose visit is partly aimed at countering Communist China's growing influence in the Balkans.

The Borba editorial insisted that Yugoslavia's "permanent intention" was to improve relations with the Soviet Union and it hailed Mr. Brezhnev's impending four-day visit as helping this aim.

## Guiding Principle

But, it said, the guiding principle for both countries must remain the 1955 Belgrade declaration by Nikita S. Khrushchev that recognized Yugoslavia's right to set its own Communist course without interference from the Kremlin.

Borba called this "an extraordinary feature of the postwar diplomacies of both countries" and said it "implies a friendly relationship."

Yugoslav President Tito wants Mr. Brezhnev to repeat this declaration, which runs counter to the so-called Brezhnev doctrine, that Communist countries must follow Moscow's "limited sovereignty."

This doctrine was used to justify the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Borba reminded Mr. Brezhnev that Yugoslavia was not part of the Warsaw Pact and not bound by that alliance's policies.

It said Moscow and Belgrade have different positions and obligations in international life, arising from the fact that one is a leading member of the Warsaw Pact and the other is not.

saw agreement and the other is among the most active in the large family of nonaligned countries. This alone determines the directions and priorities of their activities and their primary interests."

Yugoslavia boasts of its non-aligned status, and it is against this background that it is improving its ties with the Soviet Union's rival, China.

## Grecchio in Prague

VIENNA, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Soviet Defense Minister Andrei Grechko was received today in Prague by Czechoslovak President Ludvik Svoboda for a "friendly and cordial discussion," the Czechoslovak news agency, CTK, said.

The agreement, which was worked out following a visit here in November, 1969, by Japanese Premier Eisaku Sato, will allow the United States to continue to maintain military bases on Okinawa.

## Okinawa Accord Pushed by Nixon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—President Nixon urged the Senate today to ratify quickly an agreement to turn over Okinawa and the Ryukyu Islands to Japan, saying it would "enhance the prospects for peace and stability" in Asia.

The agreement, which was worked out following a visit here in November, 1969, by Japanese Premier Eisaku Sato, will allow the United States to continue to maintain military bases on Okinawa.

Press secretary Ron Ziegler was asked if this meant U.S. nuclear weapons would continue to be stored there. He replied: "It's our policy not to discuss or reveal the presence of nuclear weapons overseas." However, he said, American and Japanese officials "have discussed this situation quite satisfactorily."

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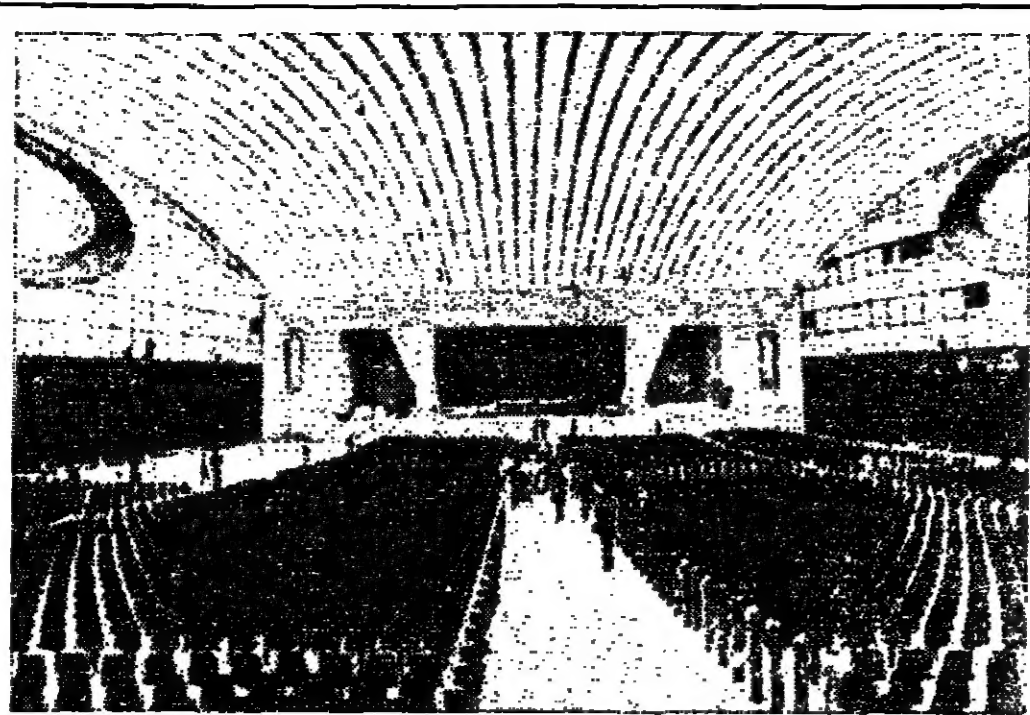
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NEW HALL—A partial view of the huge auditorium, unveiled by the Vatican, where the Pope will now hold his weekly general audiences, formerly held at St. Peter's Basilica. The hall, with an arched ceiling like a fish's back, is said to have cost \$9.6 million dollars and has a maximum capacity of 18,000 persons.

## Religious Fanatic Held

## Pro-Peking Party Leader Stabbed in Tokyo

By Selig S. Harrison

TOKYO, Sept. 21 (WP).—A key leader in the growing campaign for a pro-Peking shift in Japan's China policy was stabbed today by a youthful assailant shouting religious slogans.

Yoshikatsu Takeiri, 45, chairman of the Buddhist Komeito party, stood reeling with his face contorted after his would-be assassin plunged a seven-inch knife into his back slightly below the left shoulder and again along his waist.

Then Mr. Takeiri collapsed on the sidewalk in front of Komeito headquarters and was rushed to nearby Kelo University Hospital. Surgeons operated for three hours and said that he would recover.

Witnesses said that the attacker, Takaaki Yajima, 29, had waited outside party headquarters for hours until Mr. Takeiri returned from the opening session of the Komeito national convention here today. Mr. Takeiri and a policeman guarding him stepped out of their car and were saying goodbye when Yajima rushed up and stabbed the Komeito leader.

"I can't die yet, can't die yet," Mr. Takeiri cried.

Police identified Yajima as a day laborer and a murder suspect who has been wanted by Tokyo authorities since early June in the robbery and killing of an elderly apartment house cleaning woman.



Yoshikatsu Takeiri

Authorities said that Yajima professed adherence to the Nichiren Buddhist sect and had graduated from Risyo University, a Buddhist institution. The Komeito party grew out of the powerful, Nichiren-oriented Soka Gakkai religious movement.

Yajima reportedly told police after his arrest that the Soka Gakkai and Komeito were abusing the Nichiren faith for financial ends. But some observers suspected possible political inspiration behind the assassination attempt and pointed to the pivotal

role played by Mr. Takeiri in recent attempts to organize a national coalition in favor of recognizing Peking.

A Komeito delegation led by Mr. Takeiri met with Chinese Premier Chou En-lai June 28 and later pledged support for a "one-China" policy. Junya Yano, Komeito secretary, said that party leaders have been harassed by threatening phone calls from rightist groups since their return from Peking.

Police stressed that initial evidence did not suggest any link with rightist or other organized political groups. They said that a Tokyo apartment manager where Yajima had lived described him as a religious fanatic who hated the Soka Gakkai and drove nails daily into a picture of Soka Gakkai leader Daisaku Ikeda.

The victim in the June murder linked with Yajima was a Soka Gakkai devotee.

## 140th Starfighter Lost

BONN, Sept. 21 (AP).—The West German Air Force lost its 140th Starfighter since the U.S. designed aircraft was introduced into service 10 years ago when one of the planes crashed in open country today near Rheln, Westphalia, the Defense Ministry said. The pilot parachuted to safety.

## U.S. Blocks Two Oil Rigs Off Calif.

## Environmentalists Demanded Prohibition

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Nixon administration, bowing to political and environmental pressures, has refused to allow two additional drilling platforms to be installed in Southern California's Santa Barbara Channel.

The reason: "Overriding environmental considerations."

An announcement by Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton, reversed the department's earlier position and climaxed more than two weeks of controversy. On Sept. 2, the department issued a "final environmental statement" saying that erection of two more platforms would not adversely affect the channel's environment and would pose no substantial risk of an oil spill.

Mr. Morton called the Santa Barbara Channel "the most unique environmental situation on the entire continental shelf of the United States."

The department had recognized in its Sept. 3 report that the channel's geology was unstable, a condition that contributed to the big Union Oil blowout that fouled beaches there in early 1969.

But the report said that two more drilling platforms, called "C" and "Henry," would help reduce oil seepage and lessen undersea pressures that might trigger another blowout. Presently there are three platforms in that immediate vicinity.

Interior Department officials said they could not recall a previous occasion when an interior secretary had reversed his department's "final environmental statement." Such statements, however, have only been required for the last 18 months under the Environmental Policy Act.

One official said Mr. Morton "agonized" over the decision. Before making it, he had apparently considered announcing simply that action on the platform permits was being "indefinitely delayed." But then this idea was discarded.

"Everybody would keep asking, 'When are they going to make a final decision?'" an official said, explaining why the idea wasn't adopted.

## Spain Gets 2d A-Plant

BURGOS, Spain, Sept. 21 (AP).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco today inaugurated Spain's second nuclear electric power plant, which will produce 490 million kilowatts annually.

## Coast Guard, Retty, for Rematch, Will Tackle Next Oil Spill at Sea

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (UPI).—A 600-foot-long floating curtain will be used to combat the next major oil spill that threatens to pollute beaches, the Coast Guard said today.

Designed to act as a barrier, the curtain will be deployed in the open sea to contain the oil.

The curtain is flexible and is buoyed by flotation devices spaced along its length. Its "sail" rises 37 inches above the water, and "fin" extends 31 inches below the surface.

The Coast Guard successfully tested the device earlier this year using soybean oil as a substitute for crude oil, but is nontoxic, Coast Guard said.

"The jury is still out, but preliminary tests have shown that the barrier is strong and steady and can contain oil on the seas," Rear Adm. Chester A. Richmond said.

## Scientists Brand DDT an Imminent Peril to Mankind

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (WP).

—A panel of scientists has told the American government that DDT is "an imminent hazard to human welfare" that should be phased out of use for all but public health emergencies.

But their report, prepared for the Environmental Protection Agency at the request of DDT manufacturers, fell short of saying that all present uses of the pesticide should be suspended immediately.

The scientists said that there is so much DDT now in the environment that "either immediate suspension or rapid and continuous decrease in the use of DDT will achieve essentially the same result."

Although the use of DDT in the United States has been substantially cut back within the last 10 years, it is still available to farmers for use on cotton, citrus and peanut crops. Manufacturers and processors may sell it only for specific approved uses.

Environmental groups have been urging the government to ban DDT. The report is an outgrowth of a suit brought by the Environmental Defense Fund and other environmental groups to force such a ban.

## Concorde Team On Mission to China

PARIS, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—A team of English and French Concorde experts left here yesterday for Peking on a mission to sell the supersonic airliner and the European Airbus to the Chinese.

The top-level mission is made up of Bernard du Boucheron, sales director of Aerospatiale, makers of the French Concorde prototype; Ivor Moss, sales engineer of the British Aircraft Corp., makers of the British prototype, a French financial expert and an engineer.

## Proxmire Says AF Hid Overrun Of \$300 Million

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (UPI).

—Sen. William Proxmire charged yesterday that the Air Force covered up a \$300-million cost increase in the production of the C-5A cargo plane.

As recently as last May, Sen. Proxmire said in a statement, the Air Force was asked by the House defense appropriations subcommittee whether there were any money items or problem areas which could increase the present cost estimate of the C-5A.

Sen. Proxmire, D., Wis., said Lt. Gen. O.J. Glasser and Brig. Gen. W.E. Newby replied that they knew of none.

"At the time of the Air Force testimony, it was known by the increased by \$300 million from Air Force that the program had June of 1970," the senator said.

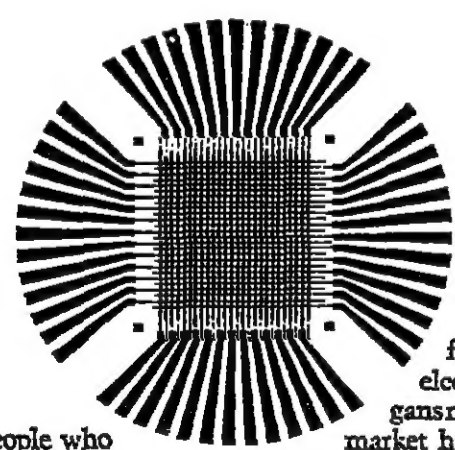
When added to previous overruns, Sen. Proxmire said, the \$300 million brings the cost of the giant cargo plane to \$60 million each.

## Belgian Town Has War Claim For U.S., Bonn

HOUFFALIZE, Belgium, Sept. 21 (AP).—The Municipal Council of this small southern Belgium town has asked President Nixon and West German Chancellor Willy Brandt for \$300,000 from each of their countries for compensation for the destruction of the town in 1944 by the American and German armies.

The council wants subsidies to rebuild the town's swimming pool, a cultural center and a belvedere. The Belgian government and the provincial authorities have no intention of helping out.

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## PARIS THEATRE One-Woman Show Headed for Hollywood—'Folle Amanda'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 21 (UPI)—Jean-Pierre Ochoa of "Cactus Rillet," the "40 Carats," have "Folle Amanda," another just opened at the which Parisiens. It is likely to Southern earlier two to Broad- and Hollywood. Although named for the popular French actress, Jacqueline Maillan, it is sufficiently flexible to suit any star anywhere. If she can only sing and dance a bit.

The generous Amanda is a music-hall queen with a heart the size of the Eiffel Tower. She has quit the boards to wed, but her husband has deserted her to marry a multimillionaire and attain eminence as a conservative politician. When his young mistress, back to turn, deserts him, he comes back to cry on his first wife's sympathetic shoulder and to halt the publication of her memoirs, which might reveal the secrets of his shady beginnings.

She, leading a precarious bohemian existence and eager to relapse into the flames of her former love, sacrifices her theatrical comeback to console him. But he leaves her again—this time forever. With her professional and private affairs in tatters, she contemplates suicide, but another call for help rouses her from her melancholy and, forgetting her own troubles, she compulsively extends her hand. She is an incorrigible do-gooder, an incurable optimist, the eternal never-say-die girl.

### Italian Tenor Asked To Sing in Red China

VENICE, Sept. 21 (UPI)—Tenor Gastone Limerilli said today that he had been invited to perform in Communist China. He said that he will go to Peking in the next few months to sing in a concert version of "Turandot," the Puccini opera set in a fictional Chinese kingdom. Mr. Limerilli said that he had been invited by Chinese representatives during a recent series of performances of "Turandot" in Rome.

### La Scala Names Director

MILAN, Sept. 21 (UPI)—Massimo Bogianckino has been named artistic director of La Scala. A former concert pianist and musicologist, Mr. Bogianckino was a professor at the Carnegie Institute from 1948 to 1951.

The collaborators have put an irresistible role in an undid play. As there are 15 scenes and the movie fade-out is used constantly to end them, the play is already in shooting script form. Convenient inserts have been made in the action so Miss Maillan can sing some songs by her musician-husband, Michel Emer, a favorite composer of Edith Piaf, and down through a rehearsal of the comeback that is not to be. Opportunities are offered for burlesque, sentimental comedy, farce and near tragedy and the indefatigable star makes the most of all that comes her way in a triumphant performance. Miss Maillan can be hilarious and touching and imposes a style of her own on her rewarding part.

Amanda has been done in gaudy colors, but her companions are weakly sketched, a row of sounding boards for the heroine. The whining husband is the regulation dummy, a dull dog made dumber by conformity and too many diplomatic dinners. Daniel Ceccaldi goes through the motions of this assignment exactly. The bohemian small fry who fill about Amanda's flat are but puppets, but they have been brightly painted and are manipulated dexterously to convey the frantic traffic that never ceases in Amanda's flat. The Greedy-Barillet stage-writing skill is to be observed in the scene in which Amanda, anticipating a proposal from an awkward admirer, discovers that he wants to marry her sister and, again in the scene in which her agent berates her for reneging on her scheduled return engagement. Jacques Jouanneau works himself into a convincing tizzy as the enraged talent scout.

The jaunty Emer sits with their echoes of vaudeville and Jacques Charron's smooth direction enrich the fragile text. "Folle Amanda" is a show—a one-woman show—rather than a sound comedy. It is Jacqueline Maillan's evening and she entertains royally.

In his adaptation of Neil Simon's "Plaza Suite"—"Rendez-vous au Plaza" at the Saint-Georges—Raymond Castans has gone to the trouble—trouble is the word—of translating into French every overwrought gag and wisecrack in the original. As though this stupefying feat were not enough, he has also retained the script's references to Central Park, the sad demolition of the



Jacqueline Maillan

Savoy-Plaza and other local matters. The secret of being boring is to tell everything and Mr. Castans, saddled with the project, would have done far better to write a fresh version, drawing on the general outline of the American comedy.

The material is very simple Simon: A trio of vaudeville playlets united by the single setting of a suite in the stately New York hotel. First, a middle-aged pair, who spent their honeymoon there 23 years before, return to wrangle and sentimentalize. Next, a Hollywood producer, in town for conferences, occupies the quarters. He invites an old high-school acquaintance to his flat and she, now a suburban housewife, dazzled by his movie fame, succumbs to his will. As a nightcap we have a father and mother, perplexed because their daughter has locked herself in the bathroom and refuses to attend her own wedding reception which is in progress—at her papa's considerable expense—downstairs.

The dialogue with its sly Broadway double-entendres sounds like a supper conversation overheard at Sardi's; the situations seem to have been inspired by the funnypapers. Jacques Gauthier and Pierre Mondy, as the various couples who reside at the Plaza, slave like Trojans and are so engaging that they deserve a cut of the French royalties (if any). Terry Alexander's "savage and

## OPERA IN NEW YORK

# Standing Ovation for Rudolf Bing as Met Opens Season

By Harold C. Schonberg

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (NYT)—It was the start of Rudolf Bing's last season, and when he appeared in front of the curtain last night prior to the start of Verdi's "Don Carlo," everybody expected a speech. Bing received a standing ovation. But, he said, he would make no sentimental speech, though he felt sentimental enough. He was there merely to state that Placido Domingo was suffering from a cold but would nevertheless sing the performance.

"Don Carlo" had been the first opera of Bing's regime, on Nov. 6, 1950. In last night's cast were three members of that original cast—Robert Merrill as Rodrigo, Cesare Siepi as Philip II, and Lucine Amara as the celestial voice. Through the years, this production has been one of the most admired of any given by Bing in his 22 seasons at the house. It is a wonderful score, it had been sensitively directed by Margaret Webster, and this is what grand opera was all about.

Was it imagination, or were the sets and costumes by Rolf Gerard cleaned up for this year's opening night? Everything looked brighter and fresher. The moodier operas of course made its usual impact. Over it is a feeling of doom rare even for Verdi, and the music, especially the orchestration, is a gigantic step over Verdi's earlier successes—"La Traviata," "Rigoletto" and "Il Trovatore." No wonder audiences of the 1890's were a bit puzzled and unenthusiastic, and no wonder that Verdi was accused of being Wagnerian.

Last night's performance was good, though with Domingo under the weather it necessarily



Rudolf Bing, left, with Mrs. Goeran Gentile, Mrs. Bing and Mr. Gentile, who will take over as general manager of the Met after Mr. Bing's retirement.

operated at a handicap. The conductor, new to "Don Carlo" at the Metropolitan was Francesco Molinari-Pradelli, and he conducted a vigorous performance rather than a sensitive one, sometimes allowing the orchestra to drown out the singers. But he kept the music moving, his rhythm was fine, and he was always the firm escort if not the inspiring leader.

It would be idle to pretend that Siepi or Merrill have the youthful vocal bloom they had in 1950. But what experienced artists they are, and how expertly they pace themselves! Both, too, remain capable of bursts of imposing singing, especially Merrill, who can throw his head back and let loose walloping sonatas.

As a sign of the times, two of the leading roles were sung by black singers, and this would have been inconceivable in 1950. (It was not until 1955 that Bing broke tradition and brought Marian Anderson to the Metropolitan Opera.) Grace Bumbury sang the role of Elisabetta. She looked beautiful and sang with authority. Hers is not a sonorous voice, its timbre is too hard for that, and the sound has a curious lack of personality. But the voice is well produced, and Miss Bumbury is an admirable musician, as well as being one of the better actresses in the roster.

Nobody is ever going to call Martina Arroyo much of an actress. But hers is an unusually lusty soprano, and she produced

ed ravishing sounds as Elisabetta of Valois.

Miss Amara, who sang the backstage celestial voice for sentimental reasons, was not in good voice. Singers of her reputation do not normally undertake such slight roles, but she was happy to participate in an opera that is rounding out Bing's career, and that in a way started hers back in 1950.

### On the Arts Agenda

Verdi's "I Vespri Siciliani" in a new production staged by Max Rothlisberger, designed by Ladislav Stroe and conducted by Nello Santi will have its first performance at the Zurich Opera Sept. 23. Two members of the cast will be making their debut with the company—Zsuzsanna, a Hungarian-born soprano, as Elena, and Sergio di Amorin, a Brazilian tenor who has sung with the New York City Opera.

The pianist Eric Heidstock will give a series of six recitals at the Salle Gaveau in Paris from Oct. 14 to Nov. 18, with the program ranging over three centuries of music. He will be joined in the final concert by his wife, Tan Heidstock, in a program of Prokofiev, Stravinsky, Hindemith and Bartok's Sonatas for Two Pianos and Percussion.

James Joyce's "Exiles" enters the repertoire of the Red Shakespeare Company at Aldwych Theatre Oct. 7 in a production by Harold Pinter with Eileen Dill as designer. The cast includes Estelle Kohler, T. McKenna, Vivien Merchant and John Wood.

## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—This is how critics rated new films and stage productions:

### Plays

"No Place to Be Somebody," a revival of Charles Gordon's play, "is the first Broadway new-comer of the season, and revival or not, it is a long time since we got off to such a resounding start," exclaimed Clive Barnes, in his review for The New York Times.

What gives the play its value, according to Barnes, is "Mr. Gordon's writing and insights." His proposition is that the black man, disinherited from a white world, has to steal and kill in order to prove his manhood. And also, says the critic, he has "a sly and sensitive humor, a neat irony that gives a very special flavor to the clash of hoodlums and the bitterness of hookers." Terry Alexander's "savage and

### Movies

"A Young Couple" (Un Jeune Couple), directed by René Gainville, with screenplay by Jean-Louis Curtis, "hardly arrives at startling or incisive answers," says Timesman A. H. Weller, but "makes it abundantly clear that even in France, love's young dream can eventually become a good deal less than idyllic. However, it must be stressed that the couple are not caricatures." Weller goes on, "and that they and their exploded dream have been exposed with compassion and tenderness even if the director, his screenwriter and his principals (Anna Gae and Alain Libolt) have not developed an especially trenchant drama."

"Been Down So Long It Looks Like Up to Me," directed by Jeff Young, although set in the late 1950s, "has the sound and feel of the decade that was yet to come," says Vincent Canby in his opinion, "something of the schizoid nature of the film adaptation, Georges Papadopoulos' 'Barry Primus' has, it's true, been on the road when he returns to college to resume his academic career," says Canby, "but from the length of his hair and the rhythm of his speech, he's been musing through the America that the men in 'Easy Rider' could not find, not through Kerouac country. 'All of this would be nipping at 'Been Down So Long' had any parties and identity of its own. It doesn't."

## Music in London: The Leningrad Sound

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Sept. 21 (UPI)—One of the inescapable problems of touring orchestras is exposure to strange acoustical environments, and it may be—certainly it is to be hoped—that this would account for some of the singularities of the two concerts given Sunday night and last night in the Royal Festival Hall by the Leningrad Philharmonic under Arvid Jansons.

The programming was exemplary for an orchestra on tour. Sunday's concert was an ideally representative Russian cross-section: The suite from Prokofiev's "Romance and Juliet," Shostakovich's Symphony No. 8, and Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 5. Last night's was solid 19th-century German: Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture and Symphony No. 7, and Brahms's Symphony No. 4.

The visit started brilliantly with an eloquent and vivid account of Prokofiev's engaging suite, and an equally fluent and idiomatic performance of Shostakovich's most amiable—and most Proko-

ferin—symphony. But from then on, it was pretty much downhill. The Tchaikovsky was at times fussy and wayward, although rejoicing in melodic felicitous detail, while the German masterpiece tended to be stodgy, episodic, and both stylistically and structurally insecure.

It's a curious orchestra. The brass and woodwinds are strong, and include several very good soloists. But the strings, while lovely of tone, are delectable, are strangely muted, incapable, apparently, of holding their own against the winds, and this weakness exposes a great deal of support and supplementary matter.

Nor was the balance even among the winds themselves always commensurate with the high quality of the individual performances. Chords were dominated by secondary voices, and the passing melodic line from one choir or one soloist another was not invariably seamless. The result was performances in which there were more bone than flesh, and an obtrusion of skeletal detail that I had never heard before and wouldn't wish to hear again.

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### Champagne Grapes Up

EPERNAY, France, Sept. 21 (AP)—The price of champagne grapes has risen 11 percent higher than last year's level, Champagne Makers Association said yesterday. There is a shortage of grapes due to bad weather.

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## Quota Threat Worsens U.S.-Japan Relations

TOKYO, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ).—Already strained U.S.-Japanese relations were buffeted by a new crisis today as top government and textile industry leaders met to discuss the advisability of reopening government-level textile talks with the United States.

These discussions, which were not conclusive, followed a one-hour meeting late this afternoon between State Department representative Anthony Jurich and Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Kakuei Tanaka.

At a news conference following the meeting, Mr. Tanaka said the talks centered on the textile issue, but added the two men had agreed not to disclose details.

However, usually reliable sources said Mr. Jurich told Mr. Tanaka the United States will impose mandatory textile import restrictions on Oct. 15 unless Japan and other exporting countries agree by Oct. 1 to start negotiations to restrict textile exports to the United States in a form satisfactory to Washington.

Mr. Jurich declined to confirm or deny this report. "I don't have any authority to make a comment," he said.

**"Declaration of War"**  
Mr. Tanaka, who was quoted as describing the U.S. intention as "a declaration of war against the world," immediately met with Premier Eisaku Sato and Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda. He also met with top textile industry leaders.

At both these meetings, Mr. Tanaka said Japan should reopen government-level talks but only if the Japanese industry agreed.

However, Toyosaburo Taniguchi, chairman of the Japan Textile Federation, said after the meeting that the industry remains opposed to government-level talks.

On July 1 the industry began restricting exports to the United States on a unilateral basis. The plan provides for one overall quota covering all types of textiles, with growth rates of 5 percent, 6 percent and 6 percent respectively over a three-year period.

Reports said Mr. Jurich has asked for item-by-item restrictions and a 3 percent yearly growth rate for exports to the United States, with shipments in 1970 the base year.

**Export Tax Plan**  
TOKYO, Sept. 21 (NYT).—The Japanese government has begun drafting a plan to impose a 10 percent export surcharge on selected exports in an effort to negotiate an end to the 10 percent U.S. import surtax.

The export surcharge, according to Shiro Yamashita, a senior official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), would be applied to those Japanese exports that have shown an unusually rapid rate of increase in the U.S. market.

Mr. Yamashita told newsmen today that work on the proposal was still in an early stage and

that no approach has been made to the U.S. government.

It is customary for Japanese bureaucrats, when considering a major plan such as this, to arrive at a consensus on its details within the ministry concerned and with the producers and export trading companies that would be affected. Only then would such a proposal become policy.

**Talks Come Later**

Mr. Yamashita said that it would not be practical to begin negotiations until the Nixon administration feels that it has solved most of its trading problems with countries other than Japan.

Then, if the Nixon administration were still reluctant to remove the import surcharge for fear of competition from certain Japanese commodities, the Japanese government would propose the export surtax.

The effect would be to slow exports of those items to the U.S. market by maintaining prices at the same level as under the import surcharge and thus make them less competitive with U.S. goods.

Mr. Yamashita declined to specify the items being considered for the export surcharge but indicated that they might include automobiles, steel, desktop calculators and television sets.

He said that any export surcharge would apply to goods being exported to all markets since Japan could not discriminate against the United States alone.

## Congress May Have to Approve Lifting of Surtax, Mills Unit Says

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—President Nixon may find that when he feels the time is right to lift the 10 percent import surcharge, imposed Aug. 15, he will have to go to Congress for approval, according to congressional trade experts.

Royce W. and Means chairman Wilbur Mills, D. Ark., is inclined to go along with this view.

Rep. Mills has been advised by his staff that, although the President has the authority to impose the tax, under the 1962 Trade Expansion Act, legal authority to remove it may not exist.

Thus there is a fear that when the President decides to lift the tax, corporations could challenge the action in court. The Treasury Department disputes this.

It is no problem for the President and is sending to the Ways and Means panel a legal brief which it believes will clear the air.

Under the 1962 trade act, the President is empowered to rescind any reductions already in effect. President Nixon did this to the extent that it amounted to a 10 percent import surcharge.

A Treasury source said the brief will show that under both the 1962 and 1930 trade acts the President has broad powers both to suspend and restore duties as well as modify them.

## German Bank Buys Dollars To Restrain Mark's Float

LONDON, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—Foreign exchange markets went through a hectic, see-saw session today that left the dollar lower against most key currencies but well above its low points of the morning.

Early trading had seen the dollar under the same kind of pressure that it met yesterday. The new bout of speculation in European currencies is apparently based on the view that the United States will not raise the official gold price and remove the import surcharge without major currency realignments by Europe and Japan.

Today's pressure was relieved when the West German central bank announced this morning that it would support the dollar by buying it for delivery in one, two and three months.

At that point, the mark had reached 3.33 to the dollar—a premium of almost 10 percent over its formal parity of 3.66 to the dollar and the highest since the mark was floated May 10.

This afternoon, however, the bank did not seem to be intervening in the forward dollar market, and the dollar moved lower again. Estimates of total intervention today ranged from \$100 million to \$200 million.

The dollar closed in Frankfurt at 3.347 DM compared to 3.353 yesterday.

The pound closed here at \$2.473, down from a day's high of \$2.475, and, in fact, below the overnight rate of \$2.47025.

In Paris, the financial franc eased to 5.345 to the dollar while the commercial franc was worth 5.5272.

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## Oil Export States to Meet On Control of Concessions

BEIRUT, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—The powerful organization of petroleum exporting countries (OPEC) meets here tomorrow to consider ways to obtain government participation in the existing concessions of oil companies, mostly Western.

The current dollar crisis and its spilling effect on the income of the oil-producing nations—which is calculated in dollars per barrel—will also be studied by the conference, expected to last two days.

Recommendations on these subjects will be submitted to the conference by a five-nation OPEC ministerial committee.

There is little doubt that the conference will under the immediate negotiations on government participation, initially to be not less than 20 percent, in the oil companies.

Tomorrow's conference is the 10th since the organization was founded in September, 1960, to challenge the control of the international oil companies.

Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Abu Dhabi, Libya, Algeria, Indonesia, Venezuela and Nigeria are members of OPEC, and together produce 90 percent of the world's oil exports.

**"Immediate Steps"**  
At the previous OPEC conference in Vienna last July, it was decided to take "immediate steps" toward the effective implementation of the principle of participation.

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## Following EEC Commitment

## U.K. Cuts World Role of Sterling

By John M. Lee

LONDON, Sept. 21 (NYT).—Britain is moving to reduce the world role of the pound by modifying the 1968 agreements that sought to maintain the amount of sterling held by sterling-area countries in their official reserves.

The Treasury announced today that negotiations for a two-year renewal of the agreements with 33 countries and of the related \$3 billion Basel Facility had been substantially completed. These arrangements were to expire Sept. 24.

But the Treasury also said the new agreements provide "for a uniform reduction in the proportion of sterling which the countries concerned undertake to hold in exchange for the dollar-value guarantee on the bulk of those holdings."

This reduction was reliably understood to be a flat 10 percent.

This new provision thus means that sterling-area countries such as Australia and Zambia may, if they wish, convert into dollars or any other currency 10 percent of the funds that they had agreed to hold in sterling.

**Growth Slowdown**  
Whether these countries act remains to be seen. Officials here expect the provision will, at best, act to retard the growth of the sterling balances.

These balances have risen some \$2.5 billion from the level at the end of 1968 because of expanded world trade, the balance-of-payments strength of the sterling area, high London interest rates

and greater confidence in sterling as a reserve asset.

The sterling-area balances totaled \$2.66 billion at the end of June, equivalent to \$6.4 billion. Britain's gold and foreign exchange reserves total only \$4.8 billion.

Whatever happens, Britain has at least indicated it is ready to redeem part of the balances from its foreign exchange reserves. To many observers, however, this commitment seems of more political than financial importance.

As part of the price for getting agreement on Common Market membership, Britain gave a broadly worded commitment last June to reduce sterling's worldwide role as a reserve currency.

The sterling agreements were first negotiated in the summer of 1968 after it had become apparent that increasing numbers of sterling-area countries, unsettled by the devaluation of the pound in late 1967, were selling their pounds for dollars.

Britain then sought agreement with 64 countries of the sterling area to maintain a certain proportion of their monetary reserves in sterling. In exchange, Britain agreed to maintain the dollar value of "that part of sterling

that exceeds 10 percent of the total reserves."

Britain was thus insuring sterling against further devaluation. At the same time it obtained a \$2 billion line of credit from the central bankers who meet in Basel every month as directors of the Bank for International Settlements.

The agreements now all expire on Sept. 24, 1971. If Britain is a Common Market member by then, further negotiations are expected on measures to encourage an additional reduction in sterling's use as a reserve currency.

## Profit Rises At U.K. Firms

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ).—Profit at British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd. rose 33 percent in the half-year ended June 30 although group sales slipped 7.9 percent, the cable and engineering company announced today.

Net profit was \$5.6 million compared with \$4.2 million in the first half of 1970.

Sales totalled \$308 million, down from \$226 million a year ago.

BICC declared an interim dividend of 5 percent, up from 4.5 percent a year ago.

The company said results for the year are expected to show an improvement and that progress is being maintained after a very good start.

BICC also said notice has been received from General Cable Corp. of the United States of its intention to exercise its option to subscribe for 5,643,000 BICC shares, in addition to those it already holds.

The subscription will increase General Cable's holding to about 11 percent.

Exchange of stock between the two companies was first announced on Jan. 14, 1970, when General Cable said it had acquired an initial 5 percent of a contemplated 15 to 20 percent interest in BICC, and BICC acquired a 20 percent shareholding in General Cable.

**British Oxygen Net Up**  
LONDON, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—British Oxygen Co. net profit rose 8.5 percent in the nine months ended June 30 to \$7.07 million from \$7 million in the like period a year ago.

The company said sales increased 2.9 percent in the period, to \$176 million from the previous \$171 million.

## GM Seen Centralizing On Trust-Busting Fear

By Jerry M. Flint

DETROIT, Sept. 21 (NYT).—The centralization of General Motors is tied at least partly to an effort to make the company more difficult to break up in anti-trust actions, according to Automotive News, a trade publication.

There is no question that the centralizing of GM is under way and is being pushed by its president Edward N. Cole.

The change in management direction is particularly noteworthy because the auto maker is to be the largest manufacturer in the world under a system of decentralized operating divisions and the management theories created by Alfred P. Sloan Jr., who led GM from 1923 to 1958.

Mr. Cole's own explanation for the drive to centralize operations has been tied to the growth of the market, the proliferation of vehicle types, the pressure for safety and pollution controls that need central direction and increasing costs.

The heart of GM operations is its car divisions. At one time these five divisions controlled the design, manufacture and sales of their vehicles within guidelines set by the central GM organization. Now, said Automotive News in an article in its Sept. 10 issue, these divisions appear to be turning into mere sales organizations with manufacturing and design functions gradually being stripped from them.

For years Ford Motor and Chrysler tried to imitate the GM divisional pattern but both gave up, finally setting up product design, engineering and manufacturing units distinct from the car divisions which became sales and service organizations.

GM had no comment on the Automotive News story or on questions about the centralizing process within the concern.

Automotive News noted that some engineering and planning responsibilities, too, are being taken from individual divisions. Front-end sheetmetal, for example, now done by each division for its own vehicles, is to be taken over by the Fisher body division soon. Product planning is to be switched to the corporate

**To Be Largest in Scandinavia**  
2 Swedish Banks to Merge

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Scandinavian Bank and Stockholm's Enskilda Bank, Sweden's third and fifth largest banks, said today they will merge Jan. 1, 1972, to form Scandinavia's biggest banking operation.

The name of the new bank will be Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken with headquarters here. Its total assets will be more than 20 billion kronor (about \$4 billion). Share owners in Skandinaviska Banken will get one new share for each old one. Enskilda's shareholders will get two new shares for every share.

Enskilda is controlled by the Wallenberg family. Indirectly, the bank controls a large number of Sweden's leading industrial groups.

Finance Minister Gunnar Strang said the Social Democratic government "sees no reason to oppose the merger. There is no reason to react negatively." Svenska Handelsbanken with assets of about 17 billion kronor is Sweden's second largest bank today.

**Japan-Europe Talks**  
TOKYO, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—A high-level Japanese economic mission will visit West Europe next month to discuss the international currency crisis and economic relations between Japan and Europe. The Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) announced today that its president, Kogoro Uemura, would head the mission which is scheduled to leave on Oct. 16 for a two-week visit to West Germany, France, Belgium and Italy.

**Sumitomo to Reduce Dividend**  
Sumitomo Metal Industries, a major Japanese steel producer, plans to reduce its dividend to an annual rate of 4 yen per share from the current 5 yen. The company blamed a worsening of business prospects for the reduction in payout. Sumitomo expects half-year sales of 233 billion yen, down 5.7 percent from 236.7 billion yen a year earlier.

## GM of Canada Cuts Output

General Motors of Canada Ltd. plans to cut its auto production and lay off about 6.5 percent of its labor force—some 1,300 Canadian workers—Nov. 1 because of "projected market conditions, influenced importantly by sales of overseas cars, particularly Japanese" models. A GM spokesman said Japanese auto companies have moved aggressively into the Canadian market in the last several years and account for almost half of all overseas makes. The size of the production cut was not detailed but a spokesman said all the cars being eliminated from schedules would have been destined for Canadian consumption, not U.S. customers. Ford and Chrysler subsidiaries said they were not planning layoffs or production cuts.

## ICI in Joint Venture in Japan

Britain's biggest industrial concern, Imperial Chemical Industries, and Teijin of Japan are to form a joint Japanese company, Teijin Acrochemicals, to make "Gramoxone." ICI's vegetable start-up for the \$2-million plant is planned for February 1972. Teijin and ICI have a long association of technical assistance, particularly in the fibers field.

## Mitsubishi Enters Pharmaceuticals

Continental Pharma of Brussels and Mitsubishi Petrochemical of Tokyo have concluded a five-year cooperation agreement covering scientific research and pharmaceutical technique, marking Mitsubishi's first venture in the pharmaceutical field. Under the pact, it will develop in Japan

products resulting from Continental Pharma's research in Belgium, and will have exclusive Japanese sales rights.

## Firestone Stock Split Approved

Shareholders of Firestone Tire & Rubber have approved a 2-for-1 split of the company's common stock and a doubling in the number of authorized common shares to 120 million. Record date for the split is Oct. 12. Plans to raise the dividend to 43 cents after the split were cancelled due to President Nixon's appeal.

## Fund Sales Top Redemptions

U.S. mutual funds sales exceeded redemptions by \$38.5 million in August, reversing three consecutive months in which redemptions were greater than sales, the Investment Company Institute reports. August sales were \$423.5 million and redemptions were \$384.9 million. The institute said the redemption figure was the lowest since April. In July, mutual funds had shown a \$73.3 million unfavorable difference between sales and redemptions. The August cash position remained steady at 5.6 percent of total assets.

## Sumitomo to Reduce Dividend

Sumitomo Metal Industries, a major Japanese steel producer, plans to reduce its dividend to an annual rate of 4 yen per share from the current 5 yen. The company blamed a worsening of business prospects for the reduction in payout. Sumitomo expects half-year sales of 233 billion yen, down 5.7 percent from 236.7 billion yen a year earlier.

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## Prices Ease On Big Board; Trade Slows

## RCA Continues to Gain On Computer News

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange today performed a rerun of yesterday's performance, with RCA Corp. moving higher as the most active issue, while the general market slipped lower.

The market's main problem, Wall Streeters agreed, was the continuing uncertainty over the shape of the new economic program.

RCA rose 2 to 37 on a turnover of 548,100 shares. This accounted for more than 5 percent of the entire volume of 10.84 million shares.

Yesterday, when it also ranked as the volume leader, RCA climbed 3 3/8.

**Taste of Profit**

Its dynamic action of the last two sessions followed a weekend announcement that the company was quitting the computer-making business and would show a 1971 loss after taking a huge write-off. Wall Street's assessment was that the company now would be in a position to concentrate on profitable activities.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which spent another day mired in minus territory, finished at 909.40 with a loss of 1.75.

Utility stocks, which have been hit hard by the freeze on both dividend increases and rate relief, hovered around their lows for 1971.

Some analysts described the market in general as suffering from "neglect" rather than from selling pressure.

Observance of the Jewish New Year has been cited as another reason for the low trading volume in the opening two days of this week.

**Recovery Forecast**

At one leading brokerage concern, technical analysts have forecast a recovery by the Dow to the 950 level by early October, to be followed by another correction of possibly 5 to 10 percent and then another upward move. Eastern Air Lines, the second most-active issue today, eased 1/4 to 18 1/4. Company executives have said that Eastern has an "outside chance" of breaking even this year.

American Telephone, which reported last week a drop in per share earnings for the latest three months, moved up 1/4 to 42 7/8 as the third most heavily-traded issue. Repeating its pattern of yesterday, Telephone traded at 42 1/2, the lowest price this stock has reached in 1971.

International Business Machines, cited by Wall Street analysts as the chief beneficiary of RCA's exit from the manufacture of computers, rose 1 1/2 to 305 1/2.

On Aug. 16, the day after Mr. Nixon announced his sweeping changes for the nation's economy, IBM soared 19 to close at 314. It opened for trading that day at 320.

Other computer issues displayed mostly small price changes today.

For the second day in a row, all 30 of the Dow industrial components posted only fractional changes. General Motors dipped 5/8 to 84 3/8. Texaco added 3/8 to 31 1/8.

The American Stock Exchange index fell 0.2 to 25.51. Brown Foreman (B) was the most active, closing with a gain of 1/4 at 28 1/4. Among other active issues, Imperial Oil fell 1/8 to 39 5/8, Tesoro Petroleum rose 3/8 to 30 1/2 and Asamera Oil dropped 7/8 to 16 1/2.

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|   |   |      |      |      |      |   |      |   |      |     |    |      |    |      |      |    |      |      |          |      |    |     |    |      |    |   |    |
|---|---|------|------|------|------|---|------|---|------|-----|----|------|----|------|------|----|------|------|----------|------|----|-----|----|------|----|---|----|
| 2 | 5 | 32/8 | 32/8 | 32/8 | 32/8 | 1 | 13/8 | 8 | CRCP | 100 | 20 | 11/8 | 12 | 11/2 | 11/8 | 16 | 39/2 | 21/8 | CONCRETE | 12/8 | 34 | 3/8 | 38 | 31/8 | 38 | 1 | 16 |
|---|---|------|------|------|------|---|------|---|------|-----|----|------|----|------|------|----|------|------|----------|------|----|-----|----|------|----|---|----|

Moody's Index (base 100  
Dec. 31, 1931): ..... 358.5 414.0

| European Gold Markets |  | CHICAGO FUTURES |  | Am Met Ck |     |
|-----------------------|--|-----------------|--|-----------|-----|
| Sept. 21, '71         |  | WHEAT           |  | 105,700   | 31% |
|                       |  |                 |  | 72,500    | 47% |

|     |          |       |          |       |          |
|-----|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|
| May | 1.21     | 1.22% | 1.20 1/2 | 1.22% | 1.21 1/4 |
| Jul | 1.23 1/4 | 1.24% | 1.22 1/2 | 1.24% | 1.23 1/2 |

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Volume, all stocks: 10,640,000 shares  
 Volume, 15 stocks: 1,865,000 shares

|              |             |          |     |       |       |       |       |       |                                  |
|--------------|-------------|----------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|
| Haimo Prod   | Nat Gyps pl | Woods Cp | Sep | 12.50 | 12.53 | 11.98 | 11.98 | 12.46 | tion: 48.02 —0.09; utility: 37.4 |
| Hilton Hotel | NoAmMtg     |          | Oct | 12.35 | 12.38 | 11.94 | 12.10 | 12.34 | —0.05; finance: 71.90 —0.38.     |
| Hebert AMG   | PepsiCo     |          |     |       |       |       |       |       |                                  |

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|--|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| A worldwide investment organization which brought its shares to market through | Oct | 1,43.0 | 1,43.0 | 1,40.4 | 1,41.0 | 1,43.1 | 30 Ind | 903.99 | 907.78 | 897.78 | 903.40 | -1.75 |
|  | Nov | —      | —      | —      | 1,41.4 | 1,43.7 | 20 Trn | 247.32 | 242.82 | 239.91 | 241.72 | -0.32 |
|  | Dec | 1,44.4 | 1,45.1 | 1,43.2 | 1,42.8 | 1,44.9 | 10 Vol | 211.00 | 217.45 | 210.85 | 210.78 | -0.07 |

|     |       |       |       |       |        |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Dec | 31.87 | 32.05 | 31.85 | 31.87 | 31.87  |
| Feb | 31.75 | 31.90 | 31.75 | 31.82 | 31.72  |
| Apr | 31.07 | 31.30 | 31.07 | 31.30 | 631.15 |

|      |       |       |       |       |       |                |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|
| Page | 27.75 | 27.40 | 27.10 | 27.00 | 27.00 | sales figures. |
| Jun  | 23.30 | 23.50 | 23.10 | 23.40 | 23.25 |                |

U.S. \$15,000,000

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| High | Low | Last | Net<br>Ch'ge | — 1971 — Stocks and<br>High, Low, Div. in % | Siz.<br>100s. | First | High | Low | Last | Net<br>Ch'ge | — 1971 — Stocks and<br>High, Low, Div. in % |
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Figure 1. Schematic diagram of the experimental setup. The subject is seated in a chair, viewing a screen displaying a target. The target is a horizontal line, and the subject is required to move a cursor to the target. The cursor is represented by a small circle on the screen. The subject's hand is positioned at the starting point, and the cursor is moved to the target. The distance between the starting point and the target is 10 cm. The subject is required to move the cursor to the target within a specified time limit. The time limit is 10 seconds. The subject is required to move the cursor to the target within the specified time limit. The time limit is 10 seconds. The subject is required to move the cursor to the target within the specified time limit. The time limit is 10 seconds.

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PEANUTS  
B.C.  
LIL ABNER  
BEETLE BAILEY  
MISS PEACH  
BUZ SAWYER  
WIZARD of ID  
REX MORGAN M.D.  
POGO  
RIP KIRBY

**PEANUTS**  
SNOOPY: "I'M VERY HUNG-UP ON LANGUAGES. MAYBE I'LL STUDY HEBREW AND KOREAN AND GERMAN."  
WOODSTOCK: "HI, JOE. I SEE YOU'RE DOWN FOR BONEHEAD ENGLISH AGAIN."  
SNOOPY: "SIGH."

**B.C.**  
DO YOU HAVE THE PILLS WITH THE TINY LITTLE TIME CAPSULES?  
PETER'S PHARMACY: "WE HAVE THE GERMAN VERSION."  
HOW COME THEY'RE SO BIG?  
THEY'RE HAVING A DICKENS OF A TIME TRANSISTORIZING THEIR CUCKOOS.

**LIL ABNER**  
HOW DOES THE GOBBLELOP WORK?  
IT DON'T! IT LIVES FOR PLEASURE. AH! SHOW YOU!  
BUT, MADAM—YOU'RE LITTERING—  
IMPOSSIBLE TO LITTER, WIF GOBBLELOPS AROUND!?

**BEETLE BAILEY**  
YOU GOT A DATE THROUGH A COMPUTER?  
YEAH, IT MATCHES YOU UP WITH A GIRL OF SIMILAR TASTES AND INTERESTS.  
WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ON THE DATE?  
OH, AFTER WE MEET I'M SURE WE'LL THINK OF SOMETHING.  
LET'S GO SMASH THE COMPUTER.

**MISS PEACH**  
MARCIA, WHAT IS THE SECRET OF CHARMING THE BIRDS OUT OF THE TREES?  
SIMPLE: LEARN TO BE CHARMING AT THE TOP OF YOUR LUNGS.

**BUZ SAWYER**  
I'LL KILL HER! I'LL...  
WRECH! TWO-TIMER! LET ME OUT!  
I'M SORRY, KELLY. THESE GYPSY GIRLS ARE VERY EMOTIONAL.

**WIZARD of ID**  
REACH, NURSE?  
SCALP!  
THE OTHER BAG, YOU NINNY!

**REX MORGAN M.D.**  
LOOK, HEIDI—I DIDN'T WANT TO SPOIL THE DAY. PLEASE, LET'S GO BACK UP TO THE LAKE!  
I THINK YOU'D BETTER SLOW DOWN! YOU'RE DOING ALMOST NINETY!  
I'M BEGINNING TO THINK EVERYTHING SEN MORGAN SAID ABOUT YOU WAS TRUE!

**POGO**  
YOU REALIZE THE MOLE IS SUSPECT? WE TAKE HALF A MILLION OFF THE RANSOM JUST FOR THE PENCEE!  
IF YOU TAKE THAT MUCH OFF WHAT'S LEFT FOR US? NOTHING, FRAGALLY!  
COURSE WE WAS GONNA BE...  
YOU COULD LET GO OF YOUR...  
I CAN NOT ANY KIND OF A SPORT.

**RIP KIRBY**  
HAVE I CONVINCED YOU THAT THOUGHTS CAN BE TRANSMITTED, MR. KIRBY?  
LET'S SAY I'M DEEPLY IMPRESSED, MISS BOURNE, BUT I STILL HAVE AN OPEN MIND ON THE SUBJECT...  
CIRCLES, SQUARES... SURE, BUT CAN SHE TELL WHAT TEAM'S GOING TO WIN TOMORROW?  
FORGET IT! IT'S JUST A TRICK!  
MISS BOURNE DOES NOT PLAY TRICKS! OUCH! HEY!

BLONDIE

WILL M'SIEUR HAVE WINE WITH THE DINNER?  
BY ALL MEANS, YES.  
WE'LL HAVE A BOTTLE OF THIS MARCEL LE GRAND.  
THAT'S THE CHEF'S NAME.  
MAYBE YOU'D BETTER JUST BRING US TWO ROOT BEERS.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

There were some close decisions in bidding and play on the diagrammed deal.

In one room East played in four hearts, but was defeated by the four-one trump division. In the replay, the bidding went as shown in the diagram.

East opened with one club, showing 15 points or more, according to the Precision club system. After South's one-spade overall, West made a negative double, which promised modest strength. When North raised spades and South continued to three spades in an attempt to block out the heart suit, West doubled again. This showed a stronger hand than his first double indicated.

East passed the second double, since he had a good defensive hand and could not be sure of a game contract for his side. So South was left to struggle in three spades doubled, and the question was whether he would make seven tricks or eight.

When the defenders have an overwhelming preponderance of honor strength, they should usually lead trumps to limit the declarer's chances of picking up ruffing tricks. Thus West led the spade king, which would have been a bad lead under other circumstances.

South won with the ace and led the club jack. East won with the ace, cashed the heart king, and led his last trump. West won with the king, and was faced with a crucial play. He knew that his partner held seven high-card points in hearts, four in clubs and none in spades. To make up the 16 points he guaranteed by the opening bid, it was clear that he held at least two of the top diamond honors. Thus the shift to diamonds was safe.

It was also essential. The diamond ten was ducked second, the king, and when West won the next club lead with the king he became just plain crazy? When do his mystic flights smack just a bit too much of the maddening miracles of De Sica or Pasolini? Yet to do Bell justice one must take him whole, the whole being more than its parts.

The "Lady" in question in this portrait is Leni Pfeiffer, 48, gray-haired blond, blue-eyed, a kind of Mary Magdalene of the radio. At 16, in 1938, she went to work in her father's office after barely completing her high school education. The only thing that kept her from being sent down for poor grades was having been chosen, by a committee on race, as "the Germanest girl" of her school. Not that she is stupid, but the subjects at school were presented too abstractly to appeal to her sensory-gear brain.

More to her tastes were the old medical charts with their enlarged drawings of human organs, supplied to her by a brother-in-law who worked for the Board of Health, and which decorated the walls of her home. Twenty-seven years of her life have been spent working for florists, making floral arrangements.

At 48, Leni is forced to admit that she no longer understands the world; she doubts in fact whether she ever understood it. The reader can't help sharing her doubt, for though Leni has surely "experienced" life "in the full," she is not one whit the wiser for it. Seen differently, she never loses her saintly innocence.

The war has robbed her of all those near and dear to her as well as some of her own, and in the years since little good has come her way. Her decency prevents her from profiting from postwar German prosperity. She is, at 48, down and out.

Leni's one great love was a Russian prisoner-of-war, Boris, who worked with her as a cemetery florist from 1941-45, where she wore wreaths for fallen

**NORTH**  
♠ 9532  
♥ J1073  
♦ J85  
♣ 85

**WEST**  
♠ KQ  
♥ Q862  
♦ 10984  
♣ K73

**EAST (D)**  
♠ 108  
♥ AK85  
♦ AQ3  
♣ AS62

**SOUTH**  
♠ AJ764  
♥ 4  
♦ K72  
♣ QJ104

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:  
East 1♣ South 1♠ West 2♣ North 1♠  
Pass 3♣ Dbl. 2♣  
Pass 3♣ Dbl. Pass  
West led the spade king.

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**  
DILL AOTIA HELMS  
ASTIA BROS EOLITP  
NATIONAITE RUSSE  
PALED MEDICATED  
SCENES CUL  
CATERPILLAR  
DENY NALAL EYRES  
ARI GRADERS GRU  
DINAR TIANA FOOD  
GATEDORIC  
CATERNARES TERNET  
CROAT ELLIPICATE  
CORSE EMIT EMIR  
VESTA RAND SENS

DENNIS THE MENACE

9-22

NOTHING'S THE MATTER, I'M JUST TEACHIN' HIM SOME OF MY OLD TRICKS.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FREGI  
WROPE  
GREDE  
NIGINN

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: LILAC SKUNK ALMOST FORCED  
Answer: The classroom smart aleck said these boots were made of human bones—SCULLS

BOOKS

**GRUPPENBILD MIT DAME**  
By Heinrich Böll. Cologne: Keipenheuer & Witsch. 400 pp. DM 25.

Reviewed by Betty Falkenberg

"GRUPPENBILD mit Dame" (Group Portrait with Lady), which will reach the other side of the Atlantic in English translation sometime next year, was on the best-seller list here soon after publication. Not only is Böll a best-seller in English, as well as a favorite of Russian rebel intellectuals. How to account for these seeming anomalies?

For one thing, his deep saturation in proletarian lore, his anti-elitism, his unflinching ear for colloquial speech, make him seem a "homey" author to many. His hate of all mechanization, of bureaucracy, of the dehumanization of contemporary life, make him a hero to Russian rebels, some of whom are captivated as well by his curious anarchic Catholicism, which redeems him, finally, in the eyes of those who demand spiritual uplift from their authors.

But very often the qualities that make him loved in one quarter are a source of irritation to those who admire him in another, and those things that contribute most to his popularity are most suspect to the critics.

What, for example, does his compassion for the little man become just plain curvy? When do his mystic flights smack just a bit too much of the maddening miracles of De Sica or Pasolini? Yet to do Böll justice one must take him whole, the whole being more than its parts.

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heroes and other dead. Their bliss is brief. Boris dies, needlessly at the end of the war, and the child she has by him sits now in prison for forgery.

The others, those who share Leni's fate, or helped to form it during the decisive war years, are called on to help document her life. Their statements are recorded in the form of interviews by a journalist who refrains from the whole from interpretive comments. In telling Leni's tale, the interviewed persons tell of course their own, as we get the group portrait promised in the title. It is a rich genre picture, with Nazis every hue, as well as a Jew, a nun.

Böll delights in minutiae, in the detailed description of art of wealth-making, as superior grotesque in its way as to account of Leni's love-making a cemetery chapel while Böll is being blown to bits by bombs. Incongruity is the key word here. Böll handles it with tongue-in-cheek matter-of-factness. It is this sense of incongruity, along with a feeling for the untrivial of the trivial, that account some of the best episodes of book.

Whether the sum of this equals a novel seems, today, academic question. Certainly threads are gathered together of the persons introduced, of Leni is fully developed. Develop, or not, though, Böll's characters all seem archetypal. As he is of Leni's father, "Take off modish paraphernalia, and look as if he'd just stepped out of a painting by Hieronymus Bosch."

If the form is anecdotal, then the method is ironic. Böll used to ward paths. Because paths, for his greatest weakness. It is in, despite himself, where most seeks to avoid it, and irony used to dispel it, as, then, like a cheap effect.

Obviously Böll saw himself a dilemma. If it is no longer able to write psychological, realistic novels today, the old-fashioned role-prose technique isn't exactly his cup of tea. Böll chose a middle way, by venting the narrator's qualms, allegedly interested in the facts, summarizing points of view, ostensibly using psychological insights, only occasionally indulging very comments like off-stage marks. The method, however, some critics as a tour de force, often seems strained and self-conscious. Worse, it falls between the two chairs, fiction documentation, though works it enhances both.

It will be interesting to see the English translation of the ticklish problem of Rhineland dialect, which figures themselves, in hands, has an oddity in charm. Like some early German religious paintings, it is the coarseness and clumsiness endears.

Mrs. Falkenberg is the critic in Germany of the national Herald Tribune.

CROSSWORD

By Will M.

**ACROSS**

1 Whodunit item  
5 Exhibition hall  
10 Elliot's Rev.  
14 Liqueur glass  
15 Friend to Pablo  
16 Act like a bronco  
17 Assistant  
18 Also-ran  
19 Con  
20 Given to using long words  
23 Put to flight  
24 King-sized bin  
25 Nasty censures  
29 Doing chair work  
33 English horn  
34 Observance  
36 Met performer  
37 Month: Abbr.  
38 Fluid-injecting device  
40 Struggle  
41 Native of Atia  
43 Mrs. Roosevelt's first name  
44 Decorative container  
45 Old word of contempt  
47 Frolicked  
49 Athenian walk

**DOWN**

1 Man of ledger prefix  
2 Clark Kent's girl  
3 Carried out in secret  
4 Auto dump, for one  
5 Healthful  
6 Mine, in France  
7 Speech imperfection  
8 S-shaped moldings  
9 Scandinavian  
10 Sea mollusk  
11 Portrayal of Zola  
12 Numerical  
13 — the cat  
14 On the — vi  
22 Having wings  
25 Ladies of Spain  
26 Town near Salerno  
27 Money in Salerno  
28 Apiarist's risk  
30 Nullify  
31 Hubbub  
32 Cupidity  
35 France of Sicily  
38 Endings for thermo and photo  
39 Natives of Bathurst  
42 Collegeville, Pa. campus  
44 Books  
46 Saucy girl: Vi  
48 Seifry dweller  
50 Detergent box  
52 Small vessel of and Della  
53 Creator of Pe  
54 Censor  
55 Girl's name  
56 Tail-tale teller  
57 Biblical trope  
61 Wrigger

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65







